Pulgin
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THE FINEST MARGARINE OBTAINABLE EACH DAILY

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Furs J. Wolf
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Column One
By David Courtney

IT seems today in the uplands of Persia. There is all to fight for, the national issues but what is finished is better not seen for the most part. Wages are behind-hand; and the Government has barely enough money to pay for the most elementary public services. No matter. Pride and a curious prestige have been served and Dr. Mossadegh, posing as a tattered Darius in his kingdom of hunger and rags, can say: "Behold, you may have to go with empty bellies and patched shirts but take comfort from the fact that I have broken off relations with the arrogant Britain!" What good will it do him or them?

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THERE is a madness about it all. A few weeks ago, when London and Washington sent notes clarifying the Churchill-Truman message to Dr. Mossadegh, the National Front leader and editor, Hussein Fatemi, said: "With these notes I believe the political aspect of the oil problem has been solved. Now we must concentrate on a solution of the technical and economic aspects." Soon after that the Persian Premier sent his second "ultimatum," this time asking for the immediate payment of £50m., to be convertible into dollars, as a first payment of the sum of £95m.

●

COCKINESS begets cockiness and so the process has gone from the two Persian ultimatums to the sharp British reply and yesterday's foolish gesture. The rupture with Britain seems likely to have in it the same element of the grotesque as has characterised the whole proceedings since the Majlis nationalised the oil resources of Persia. It is said that the British will probably be expected to leave a diplomatic mission in Teheran, but the Persian mission will return from London. In effect, therefore, the break would not necessarily interrupt diplomatic dealings or changed them through some friendly power.

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WHAT will the Americans do? The London papers say that there has been consultation between the British and U.S. Governments; and the Tudeh says that the two Powers are in collusion and that Mossadegh should break off relations with the U.S. as well as with Britain. It will not come to that, of course. Mossadegh has been playing the Tudeh-Nationalist game so far as he dares with the object of keeping internal control from slipping out of his hands into that of the fanatics and revolutionaries. That, at least, appears to be what some of his go-betweens have told the Americans. His point, no doubt, is that he has to sacrifice good sense and British interests in order to keep the Communists at bay.

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BUT brave words and high-falutin' gestures like those of yesterday bake no bread, harvest no corn (whilst expending the poppy-seed harvest), and shelter no backs. The people are getting poorer and poorer. To meet urgent wage requirements, Dr. Mossadegh the other day used his emergency powers to raise the working capital of the National Bank from 300m. rials to 1,000m. rials, the increase to be made up mainly from reserves and contingency funds. With the extra money the National Bank should be able to make new loans to the Treasury. But not for long. And when the wages fall back again and the food is short, and the hard cold hours of a long winter are upon the people giving them time to milk in their corners, what gesture, then, will Dr. Mossadegh flash out of his pyjama sleeve to save the Persians from Communism?

Jerusalem, October 17.

Iran Severs Relations With Britain Over Oil

Mossadegh Hopes British Change Policy

TEHERAN, Thursday.—Premier Mossadegh today broadcast to the nation an announcement that his Government is "unfortunately obliged to break diplomatic relations with Britain." The message, originally intended for the Majlis but not read because a quorum did not attend, said the reason for the step was that "the British Government has so far prevented our reaching an agreement" on the oil dispute.

Mossadegh told the people that breaking diplomatic relations would not mean breaking "the bonds of friendship" between two nations because the Iranian nation always has looked with respect to the British nation. "It is up to the British authorities to pay more heed to the present world situation and change their policy so that Persia and Britain could resume governmental relations," he said.

Mossadegh said Britain was "not friendly" and therefore there appeared to be no point in continuing relations. Britain had subjected Persia's people to "terrific economic pressure," had "wasted our time" and prevented Persia from pursuing a new economic policy, he said.

The Premier called on the Persians to prepare themselves for greater sacrifices and continue the struggle to success. Persia would now go ahead with economic and financial reforms without oil revenues and would balance her budget, he added.

Mr. George Middleton, British Charge d'Affaires, conferred at length after the broadcast with Mossadegh and Court Minister Hussein Ala.

In his speech Mossadegh said the British demand for compensation for Persia's action in ending the 1933 oil agreement was based unfairly "as that agreement was dictatorially imposed upon us." He spoke for two hours before he came to the announcement of the break with Britain. Most of the broadcast was a reading of the text of recent notes exchanged between Teheran, London, and Washington. Prior to the broadcast [illegible] Shah for three hours.

The next meeting of the Majlis is due to be held on Sunday October nineteen. Foreign Minister Hussein Fatemi said today that nine deputies now in Teheran who failed to attend this morning would be named by the Premier.

Dr. Fatemi also announced that martial law would be imposed in Cheshmeh, a spa resort [illegible] years six miles from Teheran. He appealed to the Persian people not to be hostile towards nations with whom Persia had friendly relations, especially her neighbours.

(A.P. Reuter)

Teheran Receives News with Calm

TEHERAN, Thursday. (AP).—Teheran received Mossadegh's announcement calmly. There was no indication in the main streets an hour after the broadcast that many citizens had heard the Premier speak. About 100 people gathered to hear a youthful speaker denounce Mossadegh for not severing out the Americans at well as the British, but he pedalled away on his bicycle and his audience dispersed when police approached.

Criticism of strong measures against the "American Fascists" is now the Tudeh line.

The British Embassy had a quietly unperturbed atmosphere in the late afternoon. Sailor's [illegible] after Mossadegh's broadcast. Around the Chancery it mixed with the explanation that they were still working summer hours. Recently Embassy officials had been on the job until late in the evening.

Solution Possible Still, U.S. Sees

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — State Department officials refused to see in Persia's diplomatic break with Britain any reason to abandon hope for a solution of the oil dispute.

In the opinion of officials dealing with Anglo-Persian relations the new crisis is an "unfortunate development" but not a sign that efforts to resolve the dispute should be abandoned.

State Department spokesman Michael McDermott said he stood by his statement yesterday that both Britain and Persia must continue to work for a solution of the crisis. He added the Department's viewpoint had not changed.

Mr. McDermott said, "As a friend of both parties the U.S. will continue to be helpful where possible and hopes that both Britain and Iran will continue to work for an amicable solution." (Reuter, UP)

Jordan to Return Beduin Tribe

AMMAN, Thursday (UP). — The Jordan Government announced today that a Beduin tribe, recently expelled from Israel, will be allowed to return to Israel following U.N. intervention.

Today's announcement followed "prolonged discussions between Israel, Jordan and the Commission over the route the tribe would take."

"A-Diffa," the Old City daily, reported that the decision to repatriate the tribe, Arab e-Sa-nea, which has more than 1,000 members, follows a majority vote by the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. yesterday. Technical questions on the move were discussed today by local Israel and Arab local commanders and the Beersheba Military Governor of km. 60 on the Beersheba-Dhaharia road where the tribe is to cross.

An Army spokesman announced yesterday in Tel Aviv that the M.A.C., meeting officially in Jerusalem on Wednesday, agreed to return to Israel a member of Beduin who infiltrated to Jordan south of Hebron.

Both sides agreed on measures which would be undertaken to prevent the illegal cultivation of no-man's-land in the Lebron area. Several complaints, presented by both sides, were struck off the agenda.

On Tuesday, a routine shooting of local cowherding boys took place south of the Dead Sea of which both sides complained. The [illegible] discussed the incidents said.

More Power Sought For Reparations Firm

Dr. F. Shinnar, Government Adviser, has put forward certain conditions in connection with his appointment as Co-Director of the German Reparations Purchase Company, but he has not resigned, authoritative sources said in Jerusalem last night. Commenting on a report in "Hador" yesterday, the sources said that discussions are being conducted between Mr. Shinnar and the Finance Minister.

Dr. Shinnar has reportedly said that the new Company should be given more authority not only regarding the goods to be bought, but also in the planning and carrying out of development projects.

Whatever the outcome of his negotiations with the Ministry, which, it is hoped, would be "settled satisfactorily," Dr. Shinnar has agreed to serve for at least six months as head of the Purchasing Mission in Germany. He is expected to leave for Bonn, as soon as the Agreement is ratified.

Dr. Y. Pickes, Director-General designate of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has been named by the Ministry as its representative on the Board of Directors of the Reparations Purchasing Company.

In Tel Aviv yesterday it was learned that the Chambers of Commerce of Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv would join the Reparations Advisory Council if they are given three representatives instead of the proposed two. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Chambers representatives where information was given on the possible effects of the reparations payments on trade with several countries. It was decided not to answer German requests for commercial information.

Israel Seeks Italian Loan

The Government is negotiating with Italy and Great Britain for a long-term loan, it was learned in Jerusalem last night.

The proposal concerns a loan from Italy's sterling balances in Britain, and it therefore requires agreement with both the Italian and the British Treasuries. It is understood that the credit would be for six years, and would be used for the purchase of goods.

Break, 'Regrettable' Is London View

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Diplomatic quarters here regarded the breaking off of relations as grave and regrettable. The breach, it is feared here, will make even more difficult a settlement of the oil dispute.

It is considered that this dispute has endangered the economic and consequently political stability of Persia, which in itself is fatal to Middle East stability.

The British Government it was authoritatively stated, has not arranged with any other Government for the protection of its interests in Persia though a Foreign Office spokesman said, "a Government" had been approached. It was learned authoritatively that this was not the U.S.

British Charge d'Affaires in Teheran George Middleton is understood to be in a position to close the Embassy and complete the withdrawal of British officials at short notice. Officials at the Persian Embassy here number nine.

The Foreign Office spokesman said tonight no statement would be made on the Persian decision until it had been formally communicated to the British Government.

Turco-British Talks On Defence Open

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Turkish Prime Minister Adnan Menderes and Professor Fuad Koprulu, his Foreign Minister, began policy talks at the Foreign Office here today on East Mediterranean defence and economic questions.

This morning they met Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who was understood to have consulted them on the best means of sounding Middle East states on their becoming associated with the proposed Middle East defence command.

Special importance is attached here to Turkish views since Turkey is both a sponsoring member of the Middle East command and a Middle East state. An approach to the Middle East Governments in connection with defence questions is now believed to be under study here.

Mr. Eden was assisted by Defence Minister Earl Alexander, General Sir Ian Jacob, until recently Chief Staff officer to the Defence Ministry, Sir William Strang, permanent head of the Foreign Office and four senior Foreign Office officials, Sir Pierson Dixon, Lord Hood, Mr. Geoffrey Harrison and Mr. John Cheetham.

E. German Army to Get 'Most Modern' Arms

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). — East Germany's army will be equipped with the most modern technical weapons, Deputy Premier Otto Nuschke announced here today.

Opening the congress of the Christian Democratic Party in East Berlin, he told 2,000 delegates that "our People's army equipped with the most modern technical weapons will be determined to protect our country, our achievements, peace and freedom."

Back to Standard Time on Sunday

Israel will return to standard time when clocks will be moved back one hour at three o'clock on Sunday morning. Israel will then be two hours behind Greenwich Mean Time.

Ben Zvi, Sculptor, Dead In Jerusalem, at 48

We regret to announce the death yesterday afternoon in Jerusalem of Ze'ev Ben-Zvi, the sculptor, at the age of 48.

Born in Poland in 1904, he came to Israel in 1923 and studied under Boris Schatz at the Bezalel School in Jerusalem. He later taught at the school.

His latest work was a monument at Mishmar Ha'emek in his portrait sculpture, his main field of activity, by executing the busts of Berl Katznelson, Eliezer Kaplan, Moshe Sharett, Levi Eshkol, Yitzhak Ben-Zvi and Israel Shochat.

Mr. Ben-Zvi was often described as the originator of a purely Israel type of art, devoid of European influences, and based on the life in this country. His works are represented in the museums in Tel Aviv, the Bezalel and Ein Harod and numerous private collections both in Europe and locally.

London Reports Resuming East Europe Migration

By LAJOS LEDERER

LONDON, Thursday (OFNS) Jewish emigration from the Eastern European satellite countries to Israel will be resumed soon, according to information reaching London.

The agreements between the Israel and satellite Governments to facilitate emigration on a large scale were abandoned 18 months ago. Only a few hundred Jews have been able to leave since then. The agreements originally guaranteed 5,000 emigrants a month from Rumania and 3,000 from Hungary alone. Poland lifted its ban on Jewish emigration last month.

Talks now taking place in Prague, Budapest and Bucharest to revive the earlier agreements have apparently taken a favourable turn; it is now hoped that a large number of the remaining 359,000 Jews will be able to leave Eastern Europe. Applications for visas for Israel in Poland, Hungary and Rumania total 175,000.

The statistics of Jewish emigration from satellite countries since the war are as follows:

POLAND: Jewish population in 1945, — 45,000. Emigration 1945-48, — 21,000. Present applications for visas to Israel, — 10,000.

HUNGARY: Jewish population in 1945, — 127,000. Emigration 1945-50, — 27,000. Present applications for visas to Israel, — 51,000.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Jewish population in 1945, — 94,000. Emigration 1945-50, — 18,000. Present applications for visas — 1,000.

RUMANIA: Jewish population in 1945, — 380,000. Emigration 1945-52, — 120,000. Present applications for visas, — 100,000.

BULGARIA: Jewish population in 1945, — 47,000. Emigration from Bulgaria was not restricted: over 40,000 have left since 1945. Present applications for visas and visas completed.

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Progressives Vote To Talk with Mapai

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Executive of the Progressive Party voted tonight to enter negotiations with Mapai for their entry into the Government coalition, but said there must be "basic and marked changes in many important spheres of life."

The resolution favoured the establishment of a Government where private enterprise shall be given representation commensurate with its importance in the State economy and which will embrace all forces in the State able to work and to cooperate.

Prime Minister Ben Gurion will visit Rabbi Meir Karelitz, venerated leader of the Agudat Yisrael, at the latter's home in Bnei Brak next week to discuss "principles of the State," it was learned yesterday in Jerusalem.

A Government spokesman told The POST that the conversation would definitely not touch upon such "earthly matters as conscription of women and the coalition." It was stated that the Prime Minister has the "greatest respect" for the Rabbi's authority among the ultra-orthodox group and wished to discuss matters of principle with him.

Better known as the "Man of Vision," after the book he wrote, the Rabbi represents the strictest orthodox viewpoint.

Rabbi Kahanai Cahane, Deputy Minister of Education, and a leader of Poalei Agudat Yisrael, called on Rabbi Karelitz yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister held another session yesterday with a Hapoel Hamizrahi delegation to discuss future Government policies. No conclusions were reached at the four-hour meeting and another one is expected to be held next week.

The delegation consisted of Mr. Moshe Shapira, Dr. Z. Warhaftig Mr. Moshe Unn and Mr. Y. Raphael.

Norway's First Envoy Arrives

HAIFA, Thursday. — Norway's first Minister to Israel, Mr. Ernst Fredrik Hougen, arrived here today in the ss. Filipo Grimani. He was received by Dr. Y. Leiser, Deputy Chief of Protocol, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Norwegian Legation. As the ship entered the port, the Norwegian flag was broken on her mast.

Acheson Urges Fullest U.N. Support in Korea

U.N. Assault Drives Deep Wedge

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — U.S. troops flanked by South Koreans today pushed forward on the Korean central front in the biggest U.N. drive of the year, deepening the three-kilometre wide bulge into Chinese forward positions. U.N. forces — on the third day of the big push north of Kumhwa — captured the twin peak known to soldiers as "Anne Russel."

No resistance was offered at this point but at another hill known as "Pike Peak" the Americans met tough Chinese opposition. "Triangle Hill," due north of Kumhwa, was taken by the U.S. 7th Division yesterday and today a South Korean division drove the Communists off Pia-Point Hill.

The U.N. offensive action followed the determined Chinese attempt to control the main invasion route to Seoul. At Chorwon pass, 20 kms. further west, the Communists' bitter efforts were brought to a standstill earlier this week.

The battle of the bulge is being fought out among the deep system of forward positions guarding the Communists' main line including fortified caves.

It was disclosed today that aircraft from six carriers off Kojo struck at the Wonsan supply areas and gun emplacements on the east coast yesterday. At the same time an amphibious action in which 150 landing craft took part was set in motion to decoy Communist troops to the open beaches by mock invasion tactics and to expose them to bombardment.

Headquarters had deliberately allowed information about the action to leak out to deceive the Communists.

KOREA CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — American battle casualties in Korea jumped 885 last week to a new total of 121,134 as a result of sharply increased fighting all along the front, the Defence Department reported yesterday.

The overall casualty toll since the start of fighting in June, 1950 included 21,233 dead; 87,345 wounded; 9,438 missing; 1,748 captured and 1,369 previously reported missing, but since returned to military jurisdiction.

Communists Urge Talks Be Resumed

TOKYO, Thursday. — Communist commanders-in-chief in Korea tonight demanded that the U.N. resume the truce talks at once and conclude an armistice providing for the return of all prisoners of war.

In a letter to U.N. Commander-in-Chief General Mark Clark, North Korean Premier Kim Il-sung and General Peng Teh-huai, Chinese C.-in-C., accused the Allies of disrupting peace talks. The Communists are still willing to "make our greatest effort" for the armistice, said the letter, which put to Gen. Clark the following requests:

"Firstly, that the unreasonable action of breaking off the armistice negotiations taken by your delegation be stopped immediately.

"Secondly, that total repatriation of war prisoners must be carried out. The unified and procedure... can be settled through consultation in negotiations.

"Thirdly, that an armistice in Korea be realised speedily on the basis of the draft Korean armistice agreement." (The war prisoners issue is the only outstanding one in this agreement.)

They attacked the U.N. case against forced repatriation of prisoners as devoid of any basis in law and fact and as a pretext purely to delay and disrupt the negotiations. Prisoners of both belligerents had always been repatriated at the end of previous international wars, they said.

They criticised the indefinite recess in the truce talks called by the U.N. on October 8 saying, "This unreasonable action is in itself sufficient to prove that your side has no sincerity at all for an armistice in Korea and that your side should bear total responsibility for the disruption of the armistice negotiations."

Nothing New

In Tokyo today the U.N. Command released the text of a letter sent to the Communists in Korea rejecting a proposal made by them at the last meeting of the armistice negotiators at Panmunjom.

The U.N. reply said the proposal contained "nothing new or reasonable" and maintained the Communists' earlier insistence on the repatriation of all prisoners. It accused the Communists of using half truths and distortions to misrepresent the position.

The proposal had been made in a letter submitted by General Nam Il, chief Communist armistice negotiator, on October 11.

The U.N. letter which was signed by Lieutenant-General William K. Harrison, Chief U.N. truce negotiator at Panmunjom, said the Communists had recognised the U.N. had not broken off the truce talks, but merely called a recess. "Any effort to make the world think otherwise was doomed to failure," he added.

"We will meet you whenever you indicate you are willing to accept one of our proposals or have presented to us in writing the best of any constructive proposal designed to achieve an armistice that you may desire to make."

Austria Not Enemy, Said Soviet View

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — Soviet relations with Austria, one of the most baffling problems of post-war Europe, took a dramatic turn with the disclosure in the Steering Committee yesterday of a recent conversation between a French and a Soviet delegate.

M. Henri Hoppenot, chief French delegate, revealed that at a recent meeting of the "Big 5" representatives here on the question of membership in the U.N. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik had stated that his government did not consider it had been at war with Austria.

Confirms Statement

Mr. Ernest Gross, deputy U.S. delegate who was present at the meeting, confirmed M. Malik's declaration as reported by the French delegate.

The French delegate's disclosure in the view of diplomats here showed up a startling contradiction in the Soviet attitude towards Austria.

M. Abdul Goweyin yesterday argued that the U.N. Assembly could not deal with the Austrian treaty problem because Article 107 of the Charter guaranteed it. The article stated that nothing in the Charter should apply to or prohibit action in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any country in the present Charter, unless or without the re-consideration of the matter by the Government having responsibility for such action.

Declares Collective Security at Stake

NEW YORK, Thursday.—In a major policy declaration to the U.N. General Assembly U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson called on all members to support the action in Korea with men, money, food, clothing and material. This, he said, will "convince the aggressor that continued fighting in Korea will cost him more than he can gain."

"It is in Korea that our whole structure of collective security is meeting its supreme test. It will stand or fall with what we do there." Mr. Acheson said: "We shall fight on as long as it is necessary to stop aggression and to restore peace and security in Korea. We shall stop fighting when an armistice on just terms has been achieved. And we shall not allow faint-heartedness or recklessness to defeat our cause which is to restore peace."

Mr. Acheson

Mr. Acheson's address was made as the U.N. Assembly opened its general debate on world problems. It contained no proposals for U.N. action in the stalemated Panmunjom peace talks nor any reference to today's suggestion by Communist commanders-in-chief for a "speedy" Korean armistice.

"This Assembly will have the opportunity to review the record of the armistice negotiations which have been proceeding over the past 15 months. The record shows that the U.N. representatives have been patient, flexible and resourceful, always defending the principles of the Charter," he said.

"We shall have an opportunity by action at this Assembly to demonstrate to the aggressor that we are united in purpose and firm in resolve that we are as one in the desire for a just peace and in determination to achieve it."

Mr. Acheson also appealed in his speech for speedy work towards disarmament and pledged that the U.S. "will not commit aggression with rifles or machineguns or tanks."

Turning to colonial disputes, Mr. Acheson said the U.N. should seek to help settle them through "accommodation" rather than to "impose settlements on the parties concerned." He proposed in effect that the Assembly act as a conciliator between the colonial powers and their dependencies.

Without mentioning the disputes between France and her North African territories by name, Mr. Acheson said, "The primary function of the U.N. is to create an atmosphere favourable to settlements which accord with Charter principles but which should be worked out by the parties directly concerned."

(AP, Reuter, UP)

'Palestine Question' For Political Committee

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (INA). — The United Nations Steering Committee today passed to the Ad Hoc Political Committee the Arab States and Israel motions on Palestine.

The report of the United Nations Works and Relief Agency was also transferred from the Economic and Social Committee to the Ad Hoc Committee.

Speaking in the opening of the general debate today, Iraq's Foreign Minister Fadil Jamali asserted that Israel was discriminating against Arabs in its territory. The U.N. must realise that unless justice is done to the Arabs in Palestine and unless the bleeding of the wound is stopped, we can have no peace or stability in the Middle East," he said.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The British Labour Party Executive last night decided to propose an ultimatum to Aneurin Bevan that he should disband his left-wing group and cease all his subversive activities or face expulsion. If the ultimatum is approved by a majority of the Labour M.P.s, Bevan and his followers would either have to comply or face expulsion.

Two Arab delegates to Bonn, Dr. Ali Alami (of Iraq) and Raouf Alayoubi (of Syria), told the West German Foreign Affairs Committee last night that the Reparations Agreement should be put before the U.N. Palestine Conciliation Commission.

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Social & Personal

Dr. Yosef Burg, Minister of Health, is scheduled to return this morning, after spending five weeks in the U.S. on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal. He also addressed a public meeting in New York and discussed the Malbish Arumim project, initiated by the Jewish Agency's Religious Education Department. Mrs. Burg, Mrs. A. Lourie, the Minister's wife, and Dr. F. Chanin, President of Mizrahi in America, also spoke.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Pinnas Rosenblueth, left by T.W.A. for Milan yesterday, en route for Rome where he will attend the Congress of the Socialist International.

Rabbi Reuben David Rabbin, Chief Rabbi of Malmo, arrived by S.A.S. yesterday.

Mrs. Arthur Lenhoff, of Chicago, Mrs. Harold Dowling and former President of the B'nai B'rith Women's Supreme Council of America, left by T.W.A. yesterday after a month's visit in connection with the B'nai B'rith children's home in Jerusalem.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, chairman of the Advisory Medical Board Committee of the World Health Organization, and former editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, is due to arrive on Monday on the guest of the Israel Medical Association and the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School. Dr. Fishbein is to give a series of lectures during his stay, the first on "Medicine and Changing Social Order" at 7.45 on Tuesday evening at the Rothschild building in Jerusalem.

The painter, Rudolph Larkin, will give his one and only recital in Haifa this afternoon (Friday) at the "Armon." His farewell Recital will take place in Tel Aviv tomorrow night (Saturday) at the Ohel Shem Hall. Mr. Larkin returns to Italy on Tuesday morning by air.

BIRTH AND BRITH MILAH

BERNSTEIN — To Rivkah, wife of Mr. Victor Bernstein, on October 11, 1952, a son. The Brith Milah will take place at their home, 21, Rehov Achuzath, Ein Saba, on Monday, October 20, at 11 a.m. All friends and relatives are cordially invited.

MARRIAGE

GILEAD—SANE

The marriage of Gabriel Gilead, of Tel Aviv, to Adda Sane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Priscay G. Sane, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, was celebrated on Thursday evening, October 16, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sane.

Hilda Gutmann has returned from her new abroad. Hours 2 p.m.-3 p.m. daily, 21 Rehov Frankel, Tel Aviv. (Advt.)

Bazaar Closed in T. A.

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The bazaar of the Association of General Zionist Women held at Z.O.A. House here closed tonight with a gala ball.

Proceeds are devoted to the Association's institutions for infant welfare and aid to immigrant women. Since it was opened last Monday thousands of women have attended.

JEWISH AGENCY ECONOMIC PAMPHLET

Economic developments in the period January — June, 1952, are surveyed in a new pamphlet just published by the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency.

The third in a series of "Business Pamphlets," the survey was compiled by Dr. C. Tadmor (Tauber). While the statistical material is necessarily not always up-to-date, the pamphlet provides a wealth of objective information on the main aspects of Israel's population and economy.

Kibbutz Ulpan

The formal opening of the first kibbutz ulpan for 80 students from English-speaking countries will be held on Sunday night at Maale Hahamisha, it was announced yesterday in Jerusalem. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Prof. Benzion Dinaburg, Minister of Education, are expected to attend.

The ulpan course will run for six months and the students will study Hebrew, Jewish history, geography and allied subjects. They will learn half a day and work the other half.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

Gezush, Is., Gen. Cargo. Export. Hanorah, Is., Exports Cement, Timber, Is., Exports Fruit, Minerals, It., Empire, Carib Island, Pas., Wheat. Adda, It., Gen. Cargo. N. Vancouver, Bel., Coal. Nephah, Is., Gen. Cargo. Accepting Passengers. Canada Star, U.K., Wheat. Peter, Komemiyut, Is., Wheat. Eshkosh Is., Wheat. Gibbon Ba., Waiting.

SHIPS EXPECTED

16.10 Arrowood, Gen. Cargo. Trelita, Private Hirsch. F. Hannah, Passengers, Gen. Cargo.
17.10 Kfar, Wood.
23.10 Akiron, Wheat.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 7 & 9 p.m.

ARMON: Marie Chapdelaine.
EDEN: The Man with the Cloak.
EDISON: Of Men and Men. Today at 3 p.m.: Carolina Cinema.
CINEMA: Tomorrow to Another Day. Today at 3 p.m.: Mutiny.
STUDIO: That Midnight Kiss. Also today at 3 p.m.
ZION: The Last Outpost.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL OPERA
TEL AVIV — Habimah
Tuesday, Oct. 21 — 8.30 p.m.
Hasdeermenta
(THE BAT)
Operetta in 3 acts by Johann Strauss
Production
ERIS DE PHILIPPE
A. Ahroni, L. Amir, I. Arditi, C. Arditi, L. Lavie, Dalcroze, Z. Ben-Ami, M. Ben-Ami, A. Gamliel, A. Hacohen, E. Ya'ari
Conductor: D. Pinner
Tickets: Habimah, 19 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv and at the Habimah Box Office.

Bonn Group Heeds Arab Protests

BONN, October 17.—Vigorous Arab protests against the Israel-German Reparations Agreement have resulted in 28 deputies in the Bundestag filing a written request with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to discuss the restitutions agreement prior to the Bundestag debate. They also suggested that compensation money be paid to the United Nations as trustee for allocation to Arab nations as well as to Israel in view of the Arab refugee problem.

Josef Trischler, member of the Free Democratic party, which is in the Federal Government's coalition, heads the movement among the deputies. Yugoslav-born Trischler represented German ethnic groups in Yugoslavia and Hungary during the Hitler regime to the end of World War II.

Further support for this movement has come from the "Koelnische Rundschau," a newspaper in Cologne that cites it regretted at time to the chancellery, in an editorial the newspaper said it should be "useful to shrug shoulders" at the Arab protests, because of the economic importance to Germany of the Arab nations and concluded that the Arabs had "warmly commended return of Germany to the family of nations whereas Israel rejected this proposal before the same forum."

N.Y.T.

No General Amnesty Says Kirkpatrick

STUTTGART, Thursday (AP). — The British High Commissioner, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, said here today that a general amnesty for all German war criminals — as demanded by many German right-wing groups — is "unsuitable."

He urged a "humane and just" solution of the war criminals problem, hampering Allied-German relations for years. The provisions of the Allied German peace contract envisaged the setting up of a mixed board of review to do "most justice" to the question, he said.

Keeler For Nigeria

WASHINGTON, Thursday (USIS).—Mr. Erwin P. Keeler, former Counsellor of Embassy in the U.S. Embassy in Israel, has been assigned to the U.S. Legation in Lagos, Nigeria, it was announced today. He left Israel recently for home leave and reassignment.

His replacement was announced last week. It will be Mr. Francis H. Russell, former director of the State Department's Office of Public Affairs. Mr. Russell's arrival date in Israel is not known yet.

DIRECTOR OF JAFFA PORT NAMED

Mr. E. Becker, of the Ministry of Defence, has been named Director of Jaffa Port, it was learned in Jerusalem last night.

Mr. P. Gevrin has been named Coördinator of Haifa, Jaffa and Tel Aviv Ports. Mr. Gevrin served as Coordinator of Jaffa Port when it was managed by the Marine Trust Ltd.

U.S. Visa Policy Getting Study

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The State Department announced today that a thorough study of criticism of the U.S. visa policy, made in an atomic scientists' publication, was under way.

In a special issue published on Monday, the publication "Atom Scientists Bulletin" accused the State Department of "excessively rigid indiscriminate application" of present laws which barred possible Communists from the U.S.

The publication cited the cases of 26 distinguished foreign scientists in atomic physics and electronics. It said all of them, many world famous "either had great difficulty in obtaining visas to attend professional meetings or take teaching posts in the U.S. or have been denied them altogether."

SWEDES REFUSE 16 ENTRY VISAS

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (Reuter).—Sixteen delegates to the Communist organized "International Conference for the Settlement of the German problem" opening here on Saturday have had their entry visas rejected by the Swedish Aliens Commission.

An official of the Commission gave no reason, but said they had difficulties in handling a total of about 60 applications because most of these were handed in "at the last minute" and contained exceptionally sparse particulars about the applicants.

Gaza Port Idea Dropped; Strip Shows Big Deficit

The Egyptian occupation authorities in the Gaza strip have finally given up the various schemes for the development of the Gaza port, "Al Ahram" reports. Only fishing trawlers can land as near as 150 metres off shore.

Meanwhile, the Gaza strip budget continues to show a considerable deficit, which is covered by the Egyptian government. The present budget of the strip is L.E.277,000 and L.E.455,117 are registered as deficit.

TRANSFER OF EGYPTIANS BURIED IN GAZA

The Egyptian army has decided to transfer the bodies of more than 200 Egyptian officers and soldiers buried during the Palestine War at the Gaza military cemetery to Egypt, according to "Rose el Yousef."

Hundreds of other bodies are to be transferred at a later stage from the temporary Egyptian military cemeteries at Rafah and Khan Yunis.

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Foreign Currency Budget Must Be Accompanied by Economic Planning

COMMENTING on the publication for the first time of the foreign currency budget, "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) says that the opposition has been demanding it for a long time. There was little if any sense in this demand when voiced by the General Zionists, because in conditions of "economic liberalism" and "private enterprise" this budget cannot be more than a plaything at the mercy of some unknown *force majeure*.

The budget cannot be of much help unless we have a planned economy, says "Al Hamishmar", and in its present form it does not contain a development plan for our economy, nor does it take into account that part of income and expenditure in foreign currency which is not in the hands of the Government. The paper notes the fact that according to the budget our exports next year will total merely $50m. though since last year, when it was $48m., considerable efforts have been made to increase exports.

Propaganda Line

"Ha'aretz" (Independent), commenting on the same topic, welcomes the decision of the Government to publish its budget, thus giving real information precedence over propaganda. However, says the paper, the old propaganda line is still palpably felt: it criticises, for example, the fact that the $72m. U.S. grant has been included in the budget, although the Government has already used $20m. of it for repaying old debts.

"Ha'aretz" assumes that our real foreign currency income will be about $250-260m., the same figure Mr. O. Gass reached in his estimate. The import plan should be based on that figure and not on the $300m. figure, which is misleading and according to "Ha'aretz", a mere propaganda device.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Israel) also welcomes, on the whole, the decision to publish the budget. It says, however, that the very fact that this was done so late creates doubt as to the efficiency of our economic policy.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) deals with the Trone report on Israel's development plan and says that there is little hope that mistakes made in the past will not be repeated, and that it must be feared that the development budget will, partically or wholly, be used to patch old holes.

No Israel Bloc

"Davar" (Histadrut) says that although Israel was not successful at its first appearance in the U.N., its defeat was undoubtedly an honourable one: there is no "bloc" which habitually supports Israel. The paper reports, moreover, that, according to one report, two Moslem countries voted for both Israel and Egypt.

"Hatzofe" (Hapoel Hamizrahi) dealing with the same subject reaches similar conclusions and says it appears that neither the big powers nor Egypt are interested in making the Palestine item on the agenda a major issue in the discussions.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) comments on the Stalin speech and says that it is a source of encouragement to the peoples in general and the people in Israel in particular.

Commenting on the Moscow congress, "Hador" (Hapoel) writes that Stalin's demand that Western Communists should fight the national independence battle in the Soviet sphere is quite logical from the Russian point of view. The strength of the Eastern bloc is in the utter subservience of the satellites and the reluctance of all their nationals to go to war. The relations in the West are undefined, but the Communists wish to prevent any form of alliance and union by which the West would be economically, politically and militarily strengthened.

"Hamashkif" (Agudat Israel) also calls for watchfulness in view of the new attempt of the Communists, announced in Moscow, to use "Trojan horse" tactics by appearing as champions of national independence.

Ten U.N. Scholarships

Ten Israel social workers, teachers and other specialists have been awarded scholarships for one or two years of graduate study in the U.S. by the National Council of Jewish Women as part of its continuing International Scholarship Programme designed to provide advanced training in techniques of human rehabilitation available in American universities.

The scholarships winners, selected on the basis of their academic backgrounds, previous professional experience and personal qualifications, represent these professions: social work, nursery education, psychometry, special nursing, physiotherapy and education of special students.

The scholarship winners are: Ruth Hartoch, Dept. of Physiotherapy, Kupat Holim, Jerusalem; Monica Mohliever, social worker, Dept. of Rehabilitation, Ministry for Social Welfare; Ruth Rut, nurse at Yarkon Hospital, Tel Aviv; Ilse Schorer, social worker, Tel Aviv Municipality; Joel Shannan, psychometrist for Israel Army; Esther Steinberger, principal of kindergarten in Hadera; Shlomo Tydor, faculty member, School of Education, Hebrew University; Yael Wind, social worker, Child Placement Dept., Ministry for Social Welfare; Hania Wohlman, teacher, David Yellin School, Jerusalem, and Charlotte Wreshner, social worker, Absorption Dept., Jewish Agency.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

8-1 (also subscription) European Dramatic Club Business Box 15, Feeding class 2-5 p.m.

9-1: (Tomorrow 10-1) Exhibition: Early Islamic and Persian Pottery, from the collection of Mr. Harry Philipson. Modern Dutch graphic art. A selection of new acquisitions. Exhibition of the Israel Bezalel Museum. The Book of the Month Club. The Book of the Month by Podcock. Illustrated Psalms Manuscript, 1189 C.E. (1189 M.) Lent by Mr. Harry Phillips. Jewish Bezalel Museum.

9-1: Art Library, Bezalel Museum.

9-1 (Tomorrow 10-1): Exhibition: Asher Benjamin exhibition against expansion. Dept. of Antiquities 25 Keller Shlomo Hamelech.

10-1 (also tomorrow): Sanhedria Tombs.

11.30-12.30: Film shows at Keren Hayesod Head Office.

12-1: (also tomorrow): Antara Restaurant of Jerusalem Artists. Artists' Houses.

8.30 p.m.: "Music to Inspire" (Beethoven). Beethoven Overture. Concerto of the Heroic Decade. Fifth Symphony. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. HAIFA

11.30: Memorial Meeting by Abbaye Bank. Municipal Museum.

10-1 p.m.: Exhibition of Paintings by Interior Artists' Union, 13 Rehov Hahar.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

11 a.m.: Recorded Music Hour. Rauch Duplex, no 1 Cohen Saite No. 2 Tchaikovsky, Fifth Symphony.

TEL AVIV

8.30 p.m.: "Awake and Sing" Clurman, Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Schapira, 29 David Yellin, 3726. Bornik, Rehavia, 3667. Tomorrow: Jaffa Gate, King George-Jaffa 3017. Dvorah, Mea She'arim, 4851.

TEL AVIV: Kalberg, 23 Allenby, 3344. Yadin, 177 Ben Yehuda, 64545. Mahlenbaum, 26 King George, 61888. Mahlenbaum, 31 Ahad Ha'am, 3091. Rosenbaum, Shekhun Qr., 67467. Tomorrow: Hakim, 24 Ben Yehuda, 1467. Mahlenbaum, 26 Shenkin, 3888. Sidon, Dizengoff Square, 63041. Merkur Hamadim, 288 Ben Yehuda, 63973. Kravitz, 22 Herzeliya, 3044. Zion, Shekhun Qr., 67468. Tomorrow evening: Magen David, 97 Allenby, 64236. Mahlenbaum, 288 Ben Yehuda, 63839. Rosenzweig, 60 Ben Yehuda, 61855. Greenberg, 46 King George, 62042. Zion, Shekhun Qr., 67467.

JAFFA: Galadia, 19 Rehov 4, 80329. Jaffa tomorrow: Trula, 105 Rehov 4, 80321.

RAMAT GAN, Shaaya, 39 Sirkin. Given Ramat Gan: Ramban, Ramat Yonah, tomorrow: Abramov, Rehov Yerushalayim. Rabbai Yonah, tomorrow: Fishman, opp. Sirkin Factory.

HAIFA: Harel, 45 Herzl, 3914. Hagalil, 19 Allenby. Tomorrow: Ostmark, 67 Herzl, 3211. Wolf, Merkaz 39 Herzl, 6197. Keren Holim, Sidon and Sons, Stella, 7239. Nir, Carmel, tomorrow: Ahuza, 4 Hanevi, 6264.

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District Court of Haifa
P.E. No. 212/52
In the matter of the late Dr. Walter (Elimar) Weigert.
Petitioner: Reuben Weigert, Kibbutz Dalia, Gideon Weigert, Jerusalem, Benjamin Weigert, Herzl, Negev, represented by Dr. E. Gottschalk, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, of Haifa, whose address for effecting service is: 4, Rehov Rashi, Haifa.
SUMMONS
Let all persons take notice that Reuben Weigert, Gideon Weigert and Benjamin Weigert have applied to the District Court in Haifa for an order declaring the succession of the late Moritz Weigert was Rechtsnachfolger, who died on the 19.9.52 in Kibbutz Dalia, and that the said application will be heard on 17.11.52, at 10 a.m.
Any persons claiming any interest must appear at the said place and date, otherwise, such order will be given as to the Court seems right.
Registrar—: RA221
Haifa, Oct. 14, 1952.

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JOURNALIST
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b) MARINE CLAIMS CLERK
c) ELEMENTARY INSURANCE CLERK.
Apply in writing with curriculum vitae to PELTOURS INSURANCE Department, P.O.B. 294, Tel Aviv.

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41 Rehov Lilienblum, Room 65, Tel Aviv.

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League for Protection of Jewish Property,
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Apply at once to Mr. FROEHLICH, Chairman of the Association of former "Shanghaiers" in Israel, 4 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Givataim, c/o Horn, in connection with
Restitution claims in Berlin and Western Germany.
Last date for Berlin claims: October 31, 1952.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.29 p.m. today and ends at 6.40 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION

B'reshit (Genesis ch. 1 to 6. 8)
Haftorah: Samuel I. ch. 20. 18-42).

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun, Synagogue, Tosafoth Ayesh, 4.30 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shabbath, 8.00 a.m.; Minhah, 5.00 p.m.; Arvit, 6.30 p.m.
Ezrat Yisroel (Ger. Sefardi): Tonight: Arvit, 5.00 p.m.; Tomorrow, Shabbat, 8.30 a.m.
Ashkenazi Israel Congregation, Synagogue Orphanage Road, 14B, Emek Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m., Youth Services with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Spektor.
Jerusalem Baptists Congregation: Opp. Gan Sikarin, Bible Study: 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 5 p.m.
TEL AVIV
Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 8.15 a.m.
Ezrat Israel Zion 4, Sirkin St.: Tonight, 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow Shabbat, 8 a.m. Minhah 5.30 p.m.
HAIFA
Beth Israel (Ferrara Shool): Tonight Minhah, 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow Shabbat, 8.15 a.m.
Beth Israel (Sh. Carmili): Tonight Minhah, 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow Shabbat, 8.30 a.m. Arvit, 6 p.m.
SUNDAY
JERUSALEM
English Mission Synagogue (Christ Church Ar.): Tomorrow (Sun.) at Hebrew): H.C., 7.30 a.m. (Tuesday): H.C., 7.30 p.m.
St. Andrew's Church (Scots Mission): H.C. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Stilwell, assisted with Y.M.C.A.
Ebal Christian Mission (President Dr. Isaac Ben Zeeb, St.): Sunday: Christian Service, 6 p.m. Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Eck.
Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.
Catholic: 6 a.m. (Greek Melkite Church): Liturgy and Communion. Church, French, 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Church: Liturgy and Communion. English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Gloria (Dormition Abbey): Liturgy and Communion. Hebrew, Portuguese 8 a.m.: Chapel, Russian Church, 8 a.m.: Greek Church (near Jaffa Gate): Liturgy and Communion. French, 8 a.m.: Franciscan Church of the Flagellation: Liturgy and Communion. English, German, 9 a.m.: St. Pierre de Gloria, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College: Missa Pontificalis. French. St. Paul (9.30 a.m.): Liturgy and Communion. French. Church, Italian.
American Colony Church (President Dr. Bliss): Bible Study, Morning Worship, 11 a.m.: Universal Prayer, Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. Minister: H. C. Goldenberg.
Bible Translators Mission Association of God, Nahalat Ahad, corner Ben Yehuda and Ben Maimon Aves.: Sunday Services, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday Bible Study, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m. & 5.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Hunt).
Y.M.C.A. Closing Fellowship Prayer Session, 6.30 p.m. All welcome.
Reshonot (Y.M.C.A. Room 22): Sunday at 6 p.m.
TEL AVIV & JAFFA
Anglican Church (Jerusalem) in the Church of the Nativity (Jerusalem) Jaffa Gate: Sun. H. C., 7.30 a.m. 11 a.m. E.S., 7 p.m.: Preacher: Rev. R. G. Allison, P.O.B. 2272.
Church of Scotland: M.S., 10 a.m. (St. Peter's Church): E.S., 7 p.m. (Tabeetha School).
Roman Catholic Church (Catholic): Jaffa Ports: 7 a.m. Weekdays, 6 a.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.
French Hospital: 8 p.m. Weekdays 6 a.m.
St. Anthony's Church (Street 4): 8, 9, 10 a.m. & 5 p.m. Weekdays 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.
RAMAT GAN
Church of St. Nicodemus (Catholic) (Terrasanta Convent): 7, 8, 9 a.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian, German, Spanish.
HAIFA
St. Luke's Church: Mount of Precipice Rd., near Via Dolorosa (Anglican Protestant Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m., M.S. 10 a.m., E.S. 7.30 p.m. Rev. E. Leigh (P.O.B. 1787).
Scandinavian Evangelical Church (Swedish Mission): Pastor's Church (21 Hospital St., P.O.B. 1788), Rev. Per Faye Hansen. Lutheran Services in Scandinavian Languages & Church: 7 p.m. Tuesday: Bible Study, 8 p.m.
NAZARETH
Franciscan Boarding Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S., 11 a.m.: E.S. 7.30 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 7.30 p.m. D.V. Rehov, P.O.B. 78.
Annunciation (Catholic) (Terrasanta Convent): 6.30, 7, 8 & 9.30 a.m. Weekdays: 5.30, 6.30, 7, 8 & 9 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.
TIBERIAS
Church of Scotland: Saturday: 5 p.m.: Sunday: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. Isaac Ben-S.D.

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IMPROVEMENTS IN ESHED TRAVELLING FACILITIES

We are pleased to inform the travelling public that the Eshed management has been enabled, within the framework of improvements in inter-urban travel, to introduce the following improvements in the routes specified below. These improvements will come into effect as from October 19, 1952.

Express Services from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and Return.

From Tel Aviv to Jerusalem: 6.00, 6.30, 7.30, 8.00, 8.15, 9.40, 9.50, 10.15, 10.30, 11.00, 11.10, 11.40, 12.00, 12.40, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 15.15, 15.45, 16.00, 16.30, 16.40, 17.00, 17.15.

From Jerusalem to Tel Aviv: 6.00, 6.40, 7.00, 8.30, 8.50, 9.00, 9.30, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.40, 12.30, 13.40, 13.30, 14.30, 14.40, 15.30, 16.00, 17.30, 18.00.

Our regular services continue as usual.

Express Services from Tel Aviv to Nathanya and Return.

From Tel Aviv to Nathanya: 8.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 11.00, 12.30, 14.00, 17.30, 16.30, 17.30, 18.30, 20.00.

From Nathanya to Tel Aviv: 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.30, 10.30, 12.15, 12.45, 13.00, 16.15, 16.30, 19.30.

These express services are in addition to the regular services on this route.

Eshed Services from from Tel Aviv to Tiberias and Return

From Tel Aviv to Tiberias: 6.45, 7.30, 8.15 (direct), 9.00, 10.15, 12.00, 13.00 (direct), 14.00, 14.30 (direct), 15.00.

From Tiberias to Tel Aviv: 6.45, 7.30 (direct), 8.00, 9.30, 10.30 (direct), 11.00, 12.30, 13.15, 14.00 (direct), 14.30.

This route will come into force as from November 15, 1952.

Sale of Tickets in Advance for Routes from the North to Jerusalem.

As from November 1 tickets will be on sale in advance on the following routes: Western Galilee, Naharlya and surroundings, Acre and the Kiriat, to Jerusalem. Persons travelling from these points in the north to Jerusalem are requested to buy their tickets at Eshed offices in Naharlya, Acre and the Kiriat, 48 hours before they intend to travel.

End of Summer Time

With the end of Summer Time on October 12, there will be changes in the Eshed timetable for other routes. Details are available at all Eshed offices.

The travelling public should, for its own convenience, cut out this timetable and keep it handy.

ESHED PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPT.

HAIFA'S LEADING PHOTO HOUSE
offers amateurs and professionals three days' grace to send cameras, films, lenses, projectors, enlargers, accessories, spotlights, and other photographic equipment, including clocks, watches, pens, and mementos of occasions, for repairs.

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	°A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	22	12	17	8
Tiberias	31	16	21	11
Haifa Port	28	18	21	14
Beisan	34	15	23	9
Hulaya	32	12	21	7
Tel Aviv Port	27	19	21	17
Lydda Airport	30	14	21	10
Jerusalem	21	11	15	7
Beersheba	28	14	21	10
Sdom	41	21	—	—

FORECAST: Partly cloudy. Outlook for Tomorrow: similar.

°A) Highest of 3 p.m. B) Highest near. C) Minim. yesterday. D) Minim. tonight, expected today.

* * *

THE BODY of a day-old infant was found by soldiers on the shores of Lake Kinneret in Tiberias on Wednesday. Police are investigating.

* * *

THE UNIDENTIFIED body of a man in a state of decomposition was found by Police Superintendent Abraham in the valley near Ein Zeyna in the approach to Jerusalem. The body had been spotted by a group of Yeshiva students from Mea Shearim who were hiking in the neighbourhood on Wednesday.

* * *

FOR REFUSING to sell a shirt to a customer in March, 1951, Mr. Moshe Feldman, owner of a haberdashery shop in Haifa, was yesterday fined IL.150 or three months in prison. The Magistrate also ordered him to pay IL.150 Court charges.

* * *

THE GRADUATION ceremony of the seventh course of nurses at the Municipal Hospital in Tel Aviv was held at the Sarah Health Centre yesterday.

* * *

A WIZO kindergarten was opened on Tuesday for the 125 children in the new Alsalet suburb of Migdal Ha'emek this week.

* * *

PERSONS WISHING to broadcast messages to friends and relatives abroad should register at the Kol Yisrael recording studios, Hakirya, at 7 p.m. on Monday. The transmissions will be broadcast the following day in the Yiddish programme at half past.

JUSTICE MINISTER IN U.S. FOR U.J.A. DRIVE

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). —Israel's Minister of Justice, Mr. Haim Cohen, arrived here this morning by plane for a week-long visit during which he will take part in the U.J.A. campaign. On Saturday night Mr. Cohen will address the U.J.A. national leadership conference in Washington.

69 FREED ON BAIL IN REHOVOT

REHOVOT, Thursday.—Twenty persons were released on bail today from among the 89 arrested in connection with the demolition of "huts" houses here earlier this week. Others may be released tomorrow.

The Rehovot Municipality tonight passed a resolution condemning the attempt to by-pass the regular system of distributing work by the General Labour Exchange. The Municipality said it could not justify the demolition of buildings and appealed to the Labour Exchange to pursue its rights by non-violent means.

Shilansky Hearing To Open Monday

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITM) — The preliminary hearing in the case against Dov Shilanski, charged with illegal possession of a time bomb, will open before Chief Magistrate Emanuel Yedid Halevi here on Monday. The charge sheet was lodged with the Court today.

It is understood that eight prosecution witnesses will be heard. Mr. A. Shamron, Acting Attorney General, may prosecute.

Ration-Free Kitchen Utensils Ready

Large quantities of "tabol" enamelled kitchen utensils are soon to be marketed freely at official prices ranging from IL.1.300 to IL.1.900, a Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman said yesterday in Jerusalem.

The first sale is the first phase in the general programme of the Ministry's Heavy Industry Department to produce large quantities of austerity kitchen utensils. The Department has already stopped allowing new models for the manufacture of utensils which are considered "luxury," he said, but he did not define "luxury."

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM — Provide 1 kilo. Halva, temporary, 4L. per k. Margarine, 250 gram. for 3L. 6L. temporary, L. 2, 4, 5, 6. Rations for grain, 25 temporary, 2L. Sugar for infants 250 gram. coupon 7.

1 Killed, 30 Hurt In 3 Road Accidents

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Mr. A. Litvak, of the Jeli settlers, was killed today when a bus fell off an Egged bus that began moving. According to the police, the driver, Ezra Nimon, of Tel Aviv, started moving before he had closed the door. The driver was arrested.

Twenty-nine persons were injured, one of them seriously, when an "Egged" bus overturned on the Kfar Saba-Ayal road today. The driver, also injured, was detained after treatment. All the injured persons were taken to the Hasharon Hospital, and all except Mrs. Millie Glickman, 45, were sent home after treatment.

A third accident occurred on the Bet Dagon-Tel Aviv road when a taxi driven by David Anshadov, of Rishon LeZion, knocked down Mr. Ephraim Feldmanner, 60, of Lydda, when the latter was crossing the road. Mr. Feldmanner was taken to Municipal Hospital here with severe injuries, and the driver was detained.

The name of the soldier killed in yesterday's accident near Petah Tikva was today given as Lea Domanita, of Kiryat Bialik near Haifa. Fifteen other soldiers were injured in the accident.

Woman Burned Fatally

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Lena Shurkein, 58, received fatal burns from a kerosene stove, in Kfar Hayeor today.

In Rehovot, a wooden hut was gutted last night by fire, caused by an unattended kerosene stove.

Gov't Assures Aid To Sharon Area

KFAR SABA, Thursday. — Planning and development of agriculture in the Sharon was discussed at a meeting between Mr. Haim Gvati, Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, and members of the Ofek, Hayarkon and Central Sharon District Councils at Tnufit near here today.

Mr. Gvati said that his Ministry could guarantee all materials, machinery, piping and other irrigation equipment required, and also grant loans of up to 60 per cent to cover costs of irrigating the area for intensive development. The citrus branch would continue to receive full support from the Government, he said. Subsidies, however, would be maintained at its present level.

An plot of 100 dunams in this area has been worked with water for the first time. The crop grown with experimental irrigation will be harvested, and all seeds is to be extended.

J.D.C. to Share Costs Of North African Immigration

The Joint Distribution Committee has agreed to defray half the cost of the upkeep and medical treatment of immigrants from North Africa, a Jewish Agency spokesman reported in Jerusalem yesterday.

Youth Aliya cared for 8,555 immigrant children during the year ended last September 30, the spokesman also said.

Seventy-seven per cent were of Sephardic origin. The greatest number came from Morocco (1,811), while 1,625 emigrated from Iraq, 889 from Rumania, 851 from Iran, and 704 from new immigrant centres in Israel.

The spokesman stated that more than 350 immigrants would leave Teheran at the end of the month for Alexandretta, where they will embark for Israel. About 150 Yugoslav Jews, mostly professional workers, will leave by boat from Naples, on October 26. The rate of from 75 to 100 immigrants from Bulgaria is being maintained, it was said, while another 200 Hungarian Jews are expected.

A goodwill mission will leave on Sunday to meet Zionist leaders in France, Belgium and Italy. It will consist of Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, Mr. Yosef Hoffman and Dr. Yeshayahu Weitzberg.

The spokesman answered that in accordance with a Zionist General Council decision, a committee representing the Agency, Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund had met during the week to plan the coordination of their propaganda work. This will be done in the prospects and final dispositions of assets in other fields were also discussed.

Larger Towns Seen By T.A. Engineer

Jerusalem POST Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Government's plan for the distribution of a population of 2,450,000 in ten years was attacked by Mr. Ya'acov Ben Shira, former Municipal Engineer of Tel Aviv, in a speech today inaugurating the new season of the Rotary Club here.

As there were now 420,000 people in Tel Aviv, 200,000 in Haifa and 130,000 in Jerusalem, it was unrealistic to expect to keep the aggregate population of the three major towns down to 900,000 as provided in the plan. A more realistic estimate, he thought, would be 1,350,000 including 650,000 in Tel Aviv, 400,000 in Haifa and 300,000 in Jerusalem.

The speaker thought that the projected 600,000 rural population was too optimistic, as the figure after four years of immigration was only 200,000.

With regard to proposed new towns, Mr. Ben Shira said that existing towns had got attraction for immigrants, Petah Tikvah, for instance, had grown from 11,000 to 30,000. It declined whether the planners' new cities would attract workers, and said there was an illusion that of every towns succeeding south of Geneva.

ARTISTS JOIN HISTADRUT

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Artists' Association joined the Histadrut, today at a ceremony in the office of Mr. M. Namir, Secretary-General of the Histadrut.

350 Hartov Cement Workers on Strike

More than 350 construction labourers at the Shlomon Cement company at Hartuv struck yesterday over non-payment of wages.

Mr. Moshe Baram, Secretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council, said that the workers had not been paid since August. The Council met yesterday to discuss measures to insure payment.

Strike Over Grading In T.A. Called Off

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Tel Aviv Municipal workers voted today not to hold their threatened strike, as most of their demands have been met. The majority of employees on a list for regrading submitted to the mayor has been approved.

The employees said, however, that they would strike automatically if their wages for October are not paid by November 5.

6,800 Sheep, 500 Horses Bought in Turkey

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — About 6,800 sheep and 500 draught horses have been bought in Turkey by a Ministry of Agriculture purchasing mission.

The mission is still in Turkey arranging for the transfer of the animals.

Village Founder Dead

HADERA, Thursday. — The death occurred here today of Mr. Yosef Hallofsky, at the age of 80. Mr. Hallofsky was one of the founders of Givat Ada and devoted most of his life to aiding and improving the village.

700 Taxis In Protest Parade

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—About 700 taxis took part in a quiet demonstration of the Levant Fair Grounds today, where 68 vehicles of a firm, which recently received a licence to run them, were stationed. The taxi drivers, organized in the Taxi Owners Association, oppose the creation of a taxi-hiring company.

The 700 vehicles then proceeded to Hakirya, where a delegation of seven drivers was received by Mr. Ze'ev Shind, Director General of the Ministry of Communications.

At noon the taxis dispersed and returned to work. The interurban taxi companies also took part in the strike.

800 JAFFA PUPILS RETURN TO SCHOOL

JAFFA, Thursday. — The 800 pupils of the Bet Hahinuch in Givat Aliya returned to their classrooms today, following the promise by the Tel Aviv Municipality that four rooms in the new school put up for the General Trend would be put at their disposal tomorrow.

The three shifts, which had hitherto been studying at the Bet Hahinuch, and which was the cause of the students' strike, were today concentrated into two shifts, with the pupils sitting in over-crowded rooms.

Two Mapam Lists Vie In Printers' Election

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Two Mapam lists will contest the elections to the central committee of the Printers Union, due to be held here at the end of this month. They are the official party list and one submitted independently by Poale Zion Smol together with the L'ahdut Ha'avoda group.

Today was the final date for submission of lists. The Mapam centre has appealed to the opposition, pointed out the weakness of the Ahdut "Mapam" by an unauthorized group, it is understood that the negotiations are to take a happier turn of events.

Groups Meet to Merge

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — The Merger Committee of the Mapai-oriented Dror Habonim and Hamachanot Hamalti movement opened its three-day meeting at the Bet Habonim Centre at Bet Yerah this evening. Many delegates from abroad, particularly from South America, are attending.

BEGIN BACK

HAIFA, Thursday. — Mr. M. Begin, the Herut leader returned today by ship from a six-month tour abroad with his wife and son Bi'nyr. He was met by three Herut Knesset members and party officials.

Bad Burglar Strikes Gold

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Deciding to give her torn mattress an airing Mrs. Ruth Goldschlanger hung it over her balcony in Rehov Hahashmonaim here at noon today.

She forgot, however, to remove 22 gold sovereigns which she had tucked away in the bedding. They were promptly stolen.

'Illegal' Ship Sold As Scrap to Britain

HAIFA, Thursday. — The 10,000-ton Kommunist has been sold for scrap to the British Steel Corporation by her owners, Zim Israel Navigation, Co., the agents, Shoham, Ltd., announced today.

The Kommunist was built in 1901 and was bought as the "Pan York" by the underground immigration organization in 1947. She brought tens of thousands of European D.P.'s and refugees, "illegal" and legal, to Israel. She was Zim's oldest ship, and her sale now is part of the company's efforts to rejuvenate its fleet.

Orphan Says Matron Beat Her in Home

NAZARETH, Thursday. — A former ward of the Wauflyeh Orphanage testified today in the trial against the matron, Miss Dini Michali, in the District Court here.

During three hours of examination, 14-year-old Samiah Sawar remained calm as she related how the accused beat her many times. Three months ago she had to be taken to the French Maidon Hospital here for treatment. The Court adjourned until December 18.

DIPLOMA DAY

The fifth graduating class of the Precision Instrument School of the Hadassah Youth Services were yesterday awarded their diplomas in Jerusalem by a representative of the Ministry of Labour.

Vietminh Attacking Northwest of Hanoi

HANOI, Thursday (Reuter). — French reinforcements from neighbouring posts were being rushed last night to the area around Nghia Lo, 120 kilometres northwest of Hanoi, where strong Communist-led Vietminh forces are attacking.

Revealing this, French military sources said it was now evident that the local point of Vietminh action was around Nghia Lo and that Tuesday's attacks in the region of Lai Chau were diversionary.

General Gonzales Dallaserra, Commander in Chief of the French forces in Tonkin, said last night that he did not believe the attacks around Nghia Lo constituted an all-out Vietminh offensive designed to secure the rice-growing areas on the edge of the main delta.

Official French sources said many outposts had been lost in the area, but these posts were described as being little more than "lookouts" manned by 30 to 50 men.

Vietminh forces in the area have spread attacks over a 160 kilometres front, but the French military command was not prepared to reveal the number of Vietminh involved.

New Statutes For Hungarian Jews

BUDAPEST, Thursday (UP).—Hungary's Jewish community, badly decimated during the period of Nazi occupation, will get new statutes, "Uj Elet," the community's weekly magazine reported.

"The new statutes are more democratic in conformity with the sound mentality of the People's Democracy," the paper declared. It requested a fight against "Neo Fascism" and declared that Hungarian Jewry will be "hard and strong, because we do not want to wear yellow stars ... hide in yellow starred houses, in ghettos ..."

Spaaks Still Hostile

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Major General Sir Edward Spears, former British Minister to Syria and the Lebanon, in a letter to "The Times" today said that Israel's blocking of Palestine Arabs' accounts as long was "one more wrong inflicted by Israel on the Arabs."

General Spears said "to make conditions for the release will not disarm Arab hostility but increase it." He added that if Israel expects to achieve a rapprochement with the Arabs this way it is an "indication of blindness to ordinary human moral values."

THE POSTAL authorities have issued public notice to support subjects for payment of contributions to the political parties should be sent to "Hamas Lahem," P.O.B. 97, Hakirya, before December 1.

BORN YESTERDAY

Wall Street Stocks Slump

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter)—Prices on the New York stock market fell yesterday in the widest break of the year following a spate of rumours, including one that the British Government was selling American securities it obtained from its subjects during the war.

Many in brokerage circles believed that the British selling was being absorbed readily, but, as volumes built up to one of the biggest totals this year, and the list broadened out to the widest in nearly two years, the inquiries mounted about the British selling and added to a general anxiety in the financial community.

There was apprehension over what the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, intended to say at the U.N. General Assembly. There were also fears that the speech might bring on new complications in the Korean War.

It was said that Wall Street did not like panic or frenzied was, observers explained, but if the economy changed pace, certain types of investors and traders wanted to be out of the market until the future was more clear, they said.

An average of 40 stocks dropped $1.85, the heaviest for this year.

Israel Seeks Increased Trade with Cyprus

Jerusalem POST Reporter

NICOSIA, Thursday. — Dr. Asher Citron, of the Heavy Industry Division of the Ministry of Trade and Industry who arrived yesterday on a trade mission, today started contacts with local commercial and industrial organizations.

He is offering Israel products such as cement, pipes and motor-car spare parts. Mr. N. Gilferman, Head of the Ministry's Import Division, is expected here tomorrow from Istanbul.

Interviews have been arranged between the Israel representatives and Government finance and exchange authorities and also with local exporters and importers.

The aim of the mission is to increase import-export trade between Cyprus and Israel.

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TEL AVIV

Top Technicians Now Stalin's Aides

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Marshal Stalin has appointed a group of technical experts and top administrators to run the ruling body of the Communist Party and the International Communist movement.

An analysis of the membership of the newly elected Central Committee of the Communist party made by experts here yesterday revealed that the new body, to a much larger extent than the old one, is constructed to exercise the maximum possible control over all important functions of the Soviet state and especially over development of heavy industry.

The new set-up is also designed to strengthen the unity of the party and state by bringing in a record number of provincial officials. The new Central Committee is now no longer an assembly of party leaders but a real government of Soviet "technocracy" experts, it is said.

Only 25 out of the 71 members of the old Central Committee have survived the general reshuffle re-organization and are included in the new body, it says. 11 new members of the politburo and one candidate to the politburo have been added, which repeated unchanged.

Significant additions are seen in the appointment of 25 party secretaries representing each Russian Soviet republics and more important provincial party organizations. The majority of these come from the main industrial regions and are in fact top technical experts. The old set-up comprised only about 15 provincial representatives.

Talks with Electric Company Planned

Relations between the Government and the Palestine Electric Corporation, in connection with the forthcoming talks with the Chairman of the Company, who is due here next week, were discussed by the Ministerial Committee on Electricity yesterday in Jerusalem.

In addition to the three Ministers — Dr. Dov Joseph, Mr. Levi Eshkol, and Mr. M. Sharpiro — the meeting was also attended by Mr. P. Bagbir, Director-General of Development, and Mr. I. Wilenchik, newly appointed head of the Power Board.

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HALLS AVAILABLE FOR WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS AND BANQUETS.

Cables in Brief

ANN. — The Mixed Armistice Agency has ordered Israel to withdraw its troops from the disputed triangle by the end of the year.

CHARGES. — Jacob Cohen rejected the world Jewish Congress charges that an Israeli delegation was a threat and a challenge to Jewry when the Mission left Israel for Moscow last year.

AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS. — Austria's new coalition cabinet, the Socialist and Catholic Peoples Party's Party, have asked the Communists to be a part of the government.

TRIP. — Mr. Yaacov Shimoni, Israel Minister in Brussels and Mrs. Vilenski on Wednesday night for 4 days' visit to the battlefields of the Belgian Ardennes, the first stage of a visit of Israel representatives.

CONFERENCE. — Lt. Gen. Carlo Geloso, Director of the International Monetary Fund, arrived in New York on Wednesday from Brussels to confer with Mr. Trygve Lie, U.N. Secretary General, on his arrival to Persia under the auspices of the Technical Assistance Programme.

APPOINTMENT. — Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent has appointed Mr. Robert Mayhew, Minister for Fisheries, as Ambassador to Japan.

Lewis Orders Tentative Miners' Strike Nov. 10

CINCINNATI, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, told union members not to go to work on November 15 unless the mine operators will have made their increased royalty payments to the union's welfare fund by that date.

The union, ending its 41st convention here, was also apparently determined to stage an industry strike unless the government approved new wage increases.

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From Sat., Oct. 18
GAL OR Tel. 4547
First and only cinema in Haifa giving non-stop performances from 10 a.m. 4 p.m. and at 4.45 and 9 p.m.—From today:
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Edward G. Robinson
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Oct. 16, 17, 18, 20:
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Music by Mendelssohn
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Ida Lupino — Howard Duff
AMPHI Tel. 4545
ALONG THE GREAT DIVIDE
Kirk Douglas—Virginia Mayo
ORAH Tel. 4547
PAGAN LOVE SONG
Technicolor
Esther Williams — Howard Keel
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By public request:
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Gregory PECK—Susan HAYWARD
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in Technicolor
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.30 p.m.
Bookings daily from 11 a.m.
ARMON DAVID 3rd Week
BURT LANCASTER
TEN TALL MEN
Colour by Technicolor
CHEN Air Conditioned
ROMANZO D'AMORE
(Tonelli Serenade)
Starring:
Daniella Darrieux
Rossano Brazzi
Parent Film
EDEN 3rd Week
The success of the year
SUSAN & EMMA-CHEN in
OUR CHILDREN
Great Yiddish Film
BETHEL
M.G.M.'s thrilling drama
DIAL 1119
with Marshal Thompson
MIGDALOR
MICHEL SIMEAN in
JUSTICE EST FAITE
OPHIR 2nd week
Esther SANDRA
Pascal GRAVEY
THE GREAT WALTZ
M.G.M. Picture
ORION 2nd week
Glenn MILLER—Alice FAYE
BLACK MAGIC
by Alexander Dumas
SHDEROTH
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Rita HAYWORTH in
AFFAIR IN TRINIDAD
A Columbia Picture
Continuous performances
10 a.m. — 1.30 p.m.
No complimentary tickets.

Personal Notices

ARTHUR and CAROLA ANFAENGER
(nee Oberndorfer)
take pleasure in announcing the Bar Mitzvah of their son
MICHAEL
which will take place on Saturday, October 25, 1952. The service will be held at the Ohel Shem Synagogue, Jerusalem, at 9.30 a.m.
Cable — Mayfair, Zurich, from 11.30 a.m. — 2 p.m.
This is the only intimation.

We wish to thank our many friends for their help and expressions of sympathy extended to us on the loss of our beloved daughter
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Mr. & Mrs. NATHAN LEPKIN and FAMILY
Kiryat Bialik

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First-class food * Attentive service After-season prices.

The SHARON HOTEL, Herzlia
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Carole Landis — Akim Tamiroff
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Starring: Ruth ROMAN — Steve COCHRAN
Today at 5 p.m.: MUTINY
★ ZION HALL ★
Roland Rasson — Rhonda Fleming — Bruce Bennett
in a mighty thrilling adventure in technicolor
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The love was known to millions... His name was world famous ...and one day he vanished off the face of the earth!
Joseph COTTEN — Herbert STANWYCK — Louis CALHERN — Leslie CARON in
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Silvana LAZZA (the Great Carmen)—Kathryn GRAYSON—Jean JITURBI
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also today at 5 p.m.
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A week of beauty and true emotions!
OF MICE AND MEN
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with Burgess MEREDITH — Betty FIELD — Lon CHANEY Jr. — Charles BICKFORD
The play was presented in Israel by the Chamber Theatre
Today at 5 p.m.: CAROLINE CHERRY.
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Today at 9 p.m. THE LOVES OF CARMEN

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Soloists: Klari SZANVAI (Harp), Frank PELLEG (Harpsichord), Gershon ROSENBERG (Piano)
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Symphony No.1 — MAHLER
FAREWELL APPEARANCES RUDOLF SERKIN
HAIFA: TODAY "Armon" at 3.30 p.m.
Sale of tickets at Ginsberg's, 25 Rehov Herzl and at the "Armon" Box Office.
TEL AVIV: SAT., Oct. 18, "Ohel Shem" at 8.30 p.m.
Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 48 Allenby Rd., (11-1) and at the "Ohel Shem" Box Office on night of concert.

TEL AVIV: "Ohel Shem" at 8.30 p.m.
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Sunday, Oct. 26 — Workers' Series
Tuesday, Oct. 28 — Series 2
Sunday, Nov. 2 — Series 3
Monday, Nov. 3 — Series 4
Wednesday, Nov. 12 — Series 5
Saturday, Nov. 15 — Series 6
HAIFA: "Armon" at 8.30 p.m.
Wednesday, Nov. 5 — Series 1
Thursday, Nov. 6 — Series 2
JERUSALEM: "Zion Hall" at 8 p.m.
Wednesday, Oct. 29

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Friday, October 17, 1952
Tishri 24, 5713. — Hakarvest 24, 1372

STALIN'S keynote speech before the Soviet Communist party came at the end of the conference. It was an important public speech, if only for the fact that it was his first in six years. It dealt with one, and only one subject, — the future tactics of the Communist parties in the non-Communist countries. It was wrong to assume, Stalin warned, that the Soviet party needed no outside support because it has grown so much in strength. This can be interpreted as a warning to those Soviet Communist leaders who had over-stressed Russian paramouncy in its relations with other Communist parties and who assumed that the old slogan of "proletarian internationalism" could safely be jettisoned by now.

STALIN SPEAKS

What Stalin probably had in mind was the history of other big empires which had carried the seeds of their own destruction by showing the subject peoples all too clearly the real attitude of the master. The fate of Western imperialism in Asia is a very obvious lesson. Stalin and the other Soviet leaders have definite ideas about the supremacy of the Russian people, but past history (and perhaps their own experience with Yugoslavia, which proved to be a straw in the wind) has taught them that needless offence of other peoples has been dangerous, sometimes even fatal, to the greatest of empires. Would German Fascism have been defeated but for the glaring contempt shown by the Nazi leaders towards other nations? Non-Communist regimes were different, in Stalin's interpretation. Formerly, they could afford to be liberal and democratic, but not any more.

It would be easy to refer to another Stalin speech, 11 years ago, in which he said that the "elementary freedoms do exist in the Western democracies, in their parliaments, trade unions and workers' parties, and only Fascists and the 'Black Hundred' might argue that Western democracy is plutocratic and reactionary." There is at least a grain of truth in Stalin's statement, and perhaps more than a grain. In every struggle in the past between a democratic and a non-democratic regime the former has had to adapt itself to some degree to the latter which enjoyed important advantages precisely because of its totalitarian nature. This involves certain restriction of civil liberties, and ironically enough, it means in present conditions that the U.S. must go in for a planned economy. It also means that Western political and propaganda warfare must contend with the East on its own ground. But just as the United Nations had no need to sacrifice essential freedoms to defeat the Axis in World War Two, it must be doubted whether the West will have to adopt all or any of the features typical of totalitarian regimes to hold its own in the struggle with the East.

Finally, Stalin said, that notwithstanding the totalitarian tendencies in the West, the task of the Communists there is much easier now, mainly owing to the effort and achievements of Soviet Communism. Lenin in his time claimed to have found the "law of unequal development" of the capitalist countries. As some of them had earlier become fully developed economically, and others were late-comers on the international scene, armed conflicts between them were inevitable. This like all other historical and political laws should be accepted with a grain of salt, but there is a grain of truth in it. Stalin's formula, contains the seed of a new theory, though it will probably never be expressly stated. It has to do with the law of the unequal development of the Communist regimes. The fact that Russia with the start in this respect gave it an incomparably stronger commanding position vis-a-vis the satellites than England in the 19th century, or the U.S. in the 20th ever had towards the other Western nations. Must it be said to signal that this will again lead to violent conflicts, just as it did, according to Lenin, under capitalism? Stalin hopes that it might be prevented, and in his speech he specified the manner. But here, it is not a political factor to be found in the context of Leninist theory.

THE WORKING WEEK — By S. Eliahu

Dr. Joseph's Massive Report

THE unexpected press conference of the Minister of Commerce and Industry last Friday was a fitting introduction to the predominance of economic issues among this week's events, which were highlighted by two Cabinet sittings dealing with German negotiations and the forthcoming budget.

Meeting the Press in the comfortable office of the Director of the Investment Centre in Hakirya was a well-groomed, restrained Dr. Joseph whose amicable tone created a friendly atmosphere — in contrast to previous occasions when the somewhat bemused journalists were treated to a demonstration of table thumping.

Dr. Joseph spoke about his Ministry's achievements in all fields except food, though this was the issue which won him a certain popularity for his orderly distribution of rations and even more for his struggle with the Ministry of Finance for a higher foreign currency allocation for food imports. When the battle ended at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, it was virtually a full victory for Dr. Joseph: instead of the $45m. suggested by Mr. Gaon, he got $62m. outright with an additional $2m. in a special reserve — or a total of $65m. which had been set as his minimum demand.

"Still hope he can't remember working so hard when piffling up a house."

Large Report

Journalists attending the press conference also received a 34 page stencilled report on the activities of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry during the past 12 months, which besides listing the achievements of the Ministry, gives a picture of the work done by its various departments. It also includes a number of interesting new facts:

The surtax imposed on all stocks when the Government introduced the $1.40 and $1.00 per IL.1 rates will net the Treasury a total of IL.14.8m. of which IL.10.5m. has already been collected.

In a list showing the distribution of the IL.16.5m. from the Development Budget allocated for industry, there was an estimate of an expected saving of $30m. from these investments.

The special committee which investigated the overtaxing of the power supply recommended, among other things, that no electricity be used for mass cooking: restaurants, cafes, hospitals, canteens, etc. should use gas, steam or kerosene instead. If the generators become overloaded again, the Ministry will carry out them recommendations.

Another committee, which studied the low quality of building, suggested stricter enforcement of the quality standards of both imported and locally produced building materials; more efficient control of construction works, and legalising the status of building contractors to ensure that only trained and experienced people undertake construction works. The Ministry will table a Building Contractors Bill in the Knesset, the report said.

Luxury Production

Most of the country's ceramic factories had been producing a large proportion of luxury goods, such as flower pots, expensive ash trays, fruit and cake baskets, decorative figures, etc. The Light Industry Department succeeded in persuading the factories to produce 80 per cent utensils and utility goods and only 20 per cent luxury items. This Department also organised the collection of waste materials, which brought in, among other things, 400 tons of waste rubber.

The new building regulations, which were meant to prevent the supply of building material practically abolished the black market in cement, which, previously, had reached as much as IL.100 per ton, and prevented down the black market price of steel from IL.700 to IL.350 per ton. To enable the completion of buildings whose construction had been started with "unofficial" building materials, the Ministry gave special consent allocations for IL.45 per ton, IL.40 of which went to the Price Equalisation Fund. This transaction netted the fund IL.500,000.

The Building Department has also prepared plans for the construction of large government warehouses to store the German reparations goods.

The Textile and Leather Department's report stated that during the past 12 months 1,542,000 pairs of shoes and 128,000 pairs of sandals and slippers have been produced. 1,000,000 fewer pairs than in the previous year, because raw materials were not available.

The report also showed that 128 factories and dealers were involved in the discovery of 169,043 counterfeit textile coupons, 0.2 per cent of all the coupons in circulation.

The Tourist Centre's report revealed that there are now 300 hotels with a total of 5,600 rooms in the country. There are, however, only 42 hotels, with 1,591 rooms, in the two top grades acceptable to tourists. Plans for the development of tourism are based on an estimated 100,000 tourists per year who, staying in the country an average of 15 days, will need 3,000 rooms, i.e. 1,500 more than are now available. In the past six months 38,721 tourists visited the country, the report said.

Reparations Set-Up

Two days after the Joseph press conference, the Cabinet met to approve the set-up for handling German reparations. Instead of naming a single authority the Cabinet decided to establish three loosely connected bodies, two of which—the Planning Committee and the Advisory Council—will have no practical authority whatsoever. The power of decision will rest solely with a five-member Ministerial Committee composed, according to the present coalition key, of four from Mapai and one from the religious parties.

The Knesset is thus practically without effective say in the reparations plans which will depend solely on the Ministerial Committee, whose composition may change whenever a new party enters the Government coalition.

The Cabinet at an extraordinary meeting approved the Foreign Currency Budget for the period of July 1, 1952 to June 31, 1953, the $65m. German reparations figured as the largest single income item after the $72m. U.S. Grant-in-Aid.

The publication of the budget revealed some unpleasant, if unsurprising, facts:

Budget Figures

Exports this year are expected to gross $95m., of which about $16m. will come from citrus. Thus exports other than citrus are expected to bring in about $34m. On the expenditure side, however, $20m. have been earmarked for raw materials for export industries. Deducting $4m. of this which will go for packing materials and another million for fertilisers and irrigation equipment for the citrus industry, there remains $22m. Adding to this the cost of fuel, replacements, etc., the total dollar expenditures for the $34m. worth of exports comes very close to $30m.

Allowing for about $18m. actually earned by all exports plus $12m. realised from tourism, services, expenditures of foreign legations and shipping (costs of fuel and replacement must again be deducted from the $7m. estimated for the last item) it may be estimated that of the $360m. income only about $27m. will actually be earned by Israel's labour. Deducting again, from the $305m., about $30m. for the raw materials for export industries and consumption by tourists and foreign legations, etc., it appears that Israel will actually earn only about 10 per cent of the foreign currency it needs for investments and current consumption.

Also This Week

In one of the most disturbing incidents since the establishment of the State, Histadrut-affiliated workers destroyed the partially-built walls of five houses under construction by Herut party's Sela Company, which was employing labour outside the Labour Exchange.

The Hebrew University warned the Students Union that the 1952/53 term will not open unless the students call off the stop-pay strike started when annual tuition fees were raised from IL.30 to IL.120.

Rabbi Meiler, president of the ZOA, left the country after 11 receiving hundreds of letters from Israelis all over the country urging him to establish relationship (only one, a Tel Aviv rabbi, intimated that he be a gentle attempt) 11 appeals sing to a total of about 15,000 people in a series of public appearances under the auspices of the General Zionists and 6) reviewing General Zionist MKs lined up in military fashion at the ZOA house in Tel Aviv by former Rav Seven S. Zimmerman, who also arranged for a brass band, projectors, flags and banners.

YOUNG CANDIDATES FOR SHARE OF POWER

Pointers from Moscow

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

LONDON, Oct. 10.

THE news ... effectively on the trend of the long-awaited Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which was opened by Mr. Malenkov on October 5 in the Great Palace of the Kremlin in Moscow. The general line as to both domestic and foreign policy, is already fairly clear, however, having been extensively foreshadowed directly in the preliminary announcements and indirectly in various ways during the past month, above all by Stalin's massive contribution to the magazine "Bolshevik". (see page 5).

Already the Stalin thesis of the division of the globe into two world markets, and the consequent strife which may be expected to arise within the "imperialist camp" has been echoed by Malenkov in his report of the state of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union.

Party Personalities

Meanwhile, the Congress has made clear certain facts about the leading personalities of the Soviet Union. The first is that those who thought Malenkov had already ousted Molotov as Stalin's first deputy were wrong. Malenkov is very much on the up and up. For the past decade he has seemed to be the most formidable personality in the Soviet Union after Stalin; and the new emphasis on his position as first Party leader, again after Stalin, makes it clear that sooner or later, unless something very drastic happens, he will one day emerge as the supreme leader of the Soviet State. But not yet.

Malenkov made his report to the Congress, not as Stalin's heir, but as first secretary of the Party's Central Committee. Molotov, on the other hand, opened the proceedings as a kind of elder statesman and as Stalin's first Deputy Prime Minister.

More interesting than this, however, because less predictable, is the definitive division of the members of the Soviet Union's supreme leadership into two distinct categories. The initial announcement of only eight names of the 16 elected to the presidium of the Congress can only mean that these eight men are to be regarded as the absolutely inner ring. They are Stalin himself, Malenkov, Beria, Molotov, Bulganin, Kaganovich and Khruschev.

Of these only four were full members of the Politburo at the last Congress in 1939. Malenkov, Beria, Bulganin and Khruschev have all made their swift rise since then; and they are all in their 50's, Malenkov, the youngest, being still in his 51st year. Until a very short time ago any preliminary list of the top leadership would have included the names of Mikoyan, the dynamic organiser of Soviet trade and industry; Andreyev, one of the oldest and most stubborn of Stalin's lieutenants in the days of his struggle; and Shvernik, the trade union chief who took over the presidency from Kalinin. All these men, together with Kosygin, the Politburo's newest recruit, stood together on Lenin's tomb to watch the Aviation Day fly-past just over two months ago.

Drawing the Line

The omission of their names from the list of eight does not, of course, mean that they are ousted (or even demoted) on the contrary, by the time these words appear the full membership of the presidium of the Congress may have been announced. But it does draw a line between the eight men, including four comparative newcomers to the supreme leadership, who will form the nucleus of the new presidium of the central committee which is to supersede the Politburo and those whose position is in doubt.

It is futile to speculate when the answer will be known so soon; but it is worth pointing out at least that there is room for speculation. The party reorganisation, to be sponsored by Khruschev, may serve not only to establish a Government machine better adapted to stand the shock of Stalin's death, or partial retirement, than the present rather gangling apparatus, but also as an opportunity for Stalin to ease some of his old associates from the centre of power and to bring in more blood.

Since the death of Zhdanov and the consequent disposal of his proteges, the three chief candidates for the Politburo have been three stalwarts of the Party organisation, Suslov, Pospelov and Shkiriatov. These would form the natural choice for membership of the presidium, if it is to contain its members from men who have devoted their lives to the Party machine.

But in the Soviet Union today there are other candidates for a share in the supreme power. There are the armed services represented by Marshal Vassilievsky, one time chief of staff, now Minister of the Armed Forces; Voroshilov, whose membership is due ... importance of this aspect of life. Were cultural activities to receive the concentration of collective effort for the more "practical tasks" we would ... and the ... talent ...

In the battle of ideas, culture ... and ... to prepare and develop fighters in this field. That they have so far had only slight success in this task is evident; that they recognise this and seek to repair the damage is hopeful; that they shut their eyes to this weakness is suicidal.

YON MacCOLUM

Tel Aviv, October 8.

Readers' Letters

STATE AND POLITICS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Your issue of October 14 contains two very interesting, although not encouraging articles.

I am a non-Jew who has been living here for about a year. My interest and sympathy for the country and its people have been growing ever since I arrived.

Therefore it is disheartening to read of the growing differences between sections of the population. I am referring to the Histadrut workers, who tore down five houses being erected by the Herut Housing Company and to the proposed division of Ein Harod.

The first example is a clear case of violence; in the second case, which is not the first of its kind, an outbreak of violence may just be prevented.

It is my firm opinion that unless all parties concerned learn in time to hold themselves in check, these and other incidents will ultimately set the stage for an increasing number of bombing attempts perhaps even by members of parties which at the moment are not considered to have extreme ideas.

Mr. Harzfeld rightly said that Ein Harod will be the "laughing stock of the country."

There are millions of people abroad who share my hope and admiration and who would not like to see the young state strangled by politics.

Yours, etc.,

H. G. RITZ

Haifa, October 14.

SECOND RETURN

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—The extracts from Rikka Reuben's letter from Bombay (Oct. 2) call for some comment.

Refusing to let Jews in India, she says, is partly informed as to the economic conditions which allowed no more than 24,000 immigrants to come on the Jewish Agency's expense during the past year. I therefore fail to comprehend why the Jewish Agency should be "induced" to come to the aid of those who wish to return for a second time.

Are these people entitled to preferential treatment as long as there is one Jew left, who through lack of funds is unable to come to Israel (under-tive immigration proves that such people exist)?

It is common knowledge that a sizeable number of people, among them veteran settlers, are clamouring for visas to Canada and even to Germany and Austria. I really believe that the austerities should facilitate the exit of such people, as their doubtful usefulness is far outweighed by their adverse effect on public morale.

It is expected that a large percentage of these will demand repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation, etc., within a year of their departure, having found the "fleshpots" somewhat elusive, and little fatter than our own.

Let those all seven, but the assistance rendered them should not exceed the rubber stamp on their entry visas. While labouring for their passage, the desirability to be re-accepted in a free nation of Jews may be strengthened in them, its values and duties again achieving their proper proportion.

We are a young — less with a responsibility to future generations, and not Jewry's workhouse.

Yours etc.,

YOCHANAN ALTMAN

Jerusalem, October 3

HAPHAZARD CULTURE

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — A consciousness of one's weakness not being in itself, a weakness, but on the contrary, a strength, I regret the humility of Mordechai Tsi Zur (your issue Oct. 3) to appreciate the meaning of my remarks to your correspondent (Q.L.C.) on cultural activity in the kibbutzim.

Despite notable exceptions, cultural side of kibbutz life is, at best, a haphazard affair, dependent on the activities of the few idealistic who are willing to sacrifice time and energy in an attempt to awaken the majority to the

Artists Condemn Censorship

VENICE —

THREE hundred artists from 44 countries gathered last month at the International Conference of Artists called by Unesco in Venice to examine the economic and social obstacles to the independence of the creative artist in modern society and his relations with the public, the State and international bodies.

The Conference, which was held under the chairmanship of the Italian composer Ildebrando Pizzetti, approved a series of resolutions emphasizing the artists' need for liberty and independence and strongly condemning censorship in all its forms.

In the field of literature, the artists came to conclusions which offer writers and authors new guarantees of their moral rights and the integrity of their work. More reliable and more numerous translations were also urged. On matters of copyright and public use, lively discussions took place between such famous delegates as Stephen Spender, Guido Piovene, Taha Hussein, André Chamson, H. de Régnier and Julien Cain, who have called for more fellowships for young writers and financial aid for the publication of important works.

As for the theatre, legates sought the means of ensuring freedom and success to the dramatic art. All speakers, including Jules Romains, Marc Connelly, Benn Levy, Vicenzo Torraca, recognized that the theatre needs to be subsidised and asked Governments to provide for such aid. But a warning was sounded that assistance should be unconditional and compel no one to make ideological concessions.

Composers to Help

Musical education was studied by composers, among whom were Arthur Honegger, Jacques Ibert, Wolfgang Fortner, Francesco Malipiero, William Thuman and Roland Manuel. They expressed their readiness to help music teachers and urged greater international exchanges.

In the film field, leading personalities, such as Alessandro Blasetti, Pierre Grégoire, Valentine Davies and Roberto Rossellini expressed the view that governments could and should help in the development of the film industry by subsidising films and contributing to the support of production as well as of professional training. In addition, they asked that film libraries be set up everywhere for the safekeeping of a copy of every film produced.

Men and Things

THE International Congress, meeting at Stuttgart last month, received a message from Dr. von Braun, who now works in America. He listed a number of problems which will have to be solved before space ships become successful. The ideas of Dr. von Braun have, in the past, made a notable impact upon the rocket-minded world. This was contemporary true of London, which city acted as terminal for the V-2 bombs which were the doctor's outstanding invention to date. Problems of the space ship are sometimes bizarre — how, for example, is one to keep the washing-up in the sink without the help of gravity? More ominous is the call to select some reliable life-saving device in case passengers should ever have to abandon a space ship in mid-voyage.

Some years ago there was a popular song attacking doubt and scepticism. It went — "They all laughed at Christopher Columbus;" and doubtless the Astronauts may in time become able both to depart and also arrive. Perhaps the future may even reveal a co-operative of space drivers. Meanwhile, however, old-fashioned people who prefer tested amusements like knitting and chess will persist in the belief that the greatest of all adventures is quite outside physical distance; and that it would be time enough to think about visiting other worlds if we had really made an effort to improve this one.

W.L.R.

THEATRE NOTES

Mendele Play Helps Hebrew

Obel: "Travels of Benyamin the Third" by Mendele Mocher Sefarim. Dramatised by A. Kabasi. Directed by M. Halevy. Music by Marc Lavry. Decor by Frenkel.

A DELIGHTED and excited audience of Ulpan students, immigrants from nearby ma'barot and members of settlements in the Jerusalem "corridor" packed the Edison Theatre in Jerusalem on Wednesday evening for Obel's performance of Mendele Mocher Sefarim's "Travels of Benyamin the Third", presented by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Mendele's satire about the efforts of two of his favourite characters to get from Little Russia to the Holy Land was probably lost on the oriental immigrants. However Obel's interpretation was in the traditions of the Yiddish Theatre and drew gusts of laughter from an attentive audience, many of them [illegible] hearing a play in Hebrew for the first time. The Edison's poor acoustics were again in evidence, for those in the upper gallery, who probably had difficulty enough in catching the Hebrew, complained of not being able to hear well.

Margalit and Shahori were splendid as the two heroes, Benyomin and Senderel. Lavry's eminently suitable repitative motif was badly played and Frenkel's new faded and mixed decor did little to help the actors, whose clear cut, almost mimed technique made up in no little measure for the acoustics.

MYER BRAUMAN.

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WORLD MARKETS: THE NEW CREDO ACCORDING TO STALIN

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF SOCIALISM

In a 3,000-word statement, published in the magazine "Bolshevik" on October 5, three days before the opening of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Premier Stalin has put forward his views of the Communist doctrine. It will be seen from the following excerpts that the new "guide, guiding doctrine" declaration [illegible]. Under the title [illegible].

The statement is entitled "Economic Problems of Socialism," and its subtitle says: "To Practitioners in Economic Science" [illegible] Economic Questions Connected with Stalin's Manuscript of 1951."

I HAVE received all documents made on an economic discussion carried out in connection with the evaluation of a project of a textbook on political economy. I have received among these "proposals on improvement of the project of the textbook on political economy," "proposals on removing mistakes and inaccuracies in the project," and a "summary of troublesome questions."

On all these materials and also on the project of the textbook, I consider it necessary to make the following remarks:

Economic Laws Under Socialism

Certain comrades deny the objective character of the laws of science, especially laws of political economy under socialism. They deny that the laws of political economy express conformity with the laws of processes carried out independent of the will of the people. They consider that in view of the special role granted by history to the Soviet state that the Soviet state and its leaders can repeal existing laws of political economy, can "shape" new laws, "create" new laws.

These comrades are deeply mistaken. They are mixing up the laws of science which reflect objective processes in nature or society which take place independent of the will of the people with those laws which are issued by governments created by the will of the people and have only juridicional force...

They say that certain economic laws, including the law of value, which are in action here under socialism are "reformed" or even "radically reformed" laws on the basis of a planned economy. This is also incorrect. It is impossible "to reform" laws and even more "to radically reform" them. If it is possible to reform them then it is possible to destroy them, replacing them with other laws. The thesis on "reformation" of laws is a vestige from an incorrect formula on the "destruction" and "making" of laws.

Although the formula on reforming laws has long since been in circulation here, we must renounce it in the interests of exactitude. One can limit the sphere of action of some or another economic laws. One can prevent their ruinous action if they exist, but it is impossible to "reform" or "destroy" them.

One might say that everything said above is correct and well known, but that there is nothing new in it. But to us as the leading nucleus every year there come thousands of new young personnel. They burn with a desire to help us, to prove themselves, but they do not have sufficient Marxist education, do not know many truths well known to us and are forced to blunder in darkness. They are overcome with the colossal attainments of the Soviet power, and they begin to imagine that Soviet power "can do everything," that "nothing is too much for it," that it can destroy the laws of science and mould new laws...

COMMODITY PRODUCTION

It is impossible also to consider as an answer the opinion of certain woeful Marxists who think that one should, as it were, seize power and proceed to the expropriation of small and medium size producers in the village and socialize their means of production. Marxists cannot proceed along this senseless and criminal path, for it could undermine every possibility of victory of the proletarian revolution.

An answer to this question was given by Lenin in his work on a "product tax" in his well known "cooperative plan." It says in short the following:

A. Not to by-pass irrevocable conditions for seizing power for the proletariat, to seize power, and waiting for the moment when capitalism shall be able to ruin the multi-million population of small and medium producers.

B. Expropriate the means of production in industry and make of them a commonwealth of all people.

C. In so far as concerns small and medium sized producers, to unite them gradually into producing cooperatives, i.e., into big agricultural enterprises—collective farms.

D. To develop, on the widest scale, industry able to build motor tractors for a socialist agriculture [illegible] not expropriating them, but on the contrary supply them intensively with first class tractors and other machines.

E. For an extensive union of city with village, industry and agriculture, to make for a certain time, through exchange of products, through buying and selling, as the only acceptable form for the majority of commodities, the village and city and to develop to the utmost trade and cooperation. Here collective farms trade, and there out of the trade, however all and every capitalism.

The history of our Socialist construction shows that this path of development outlined by Lenin has fully justified itself.

The Law of Value

Sometimes they ask: Does there exist and act here in our socialist structure the law of value? Yes, it exists and acts. Where there are commodities and commodity production there cannot but be the law of value, but the misfortune is that our economic executives and planners, with few exceptions, are poorly acquainted with the action of the law of value. This explains that confusion which still reigns here in the question of the policy of prices. Here is one of numerous examples.

A certain while ago, it was decided to put in order in the interests of cotton culture the relationship of prices for cotton and grain, to make more exact the prices for grain sold to cotton growers and to raise the prices for cotton turned over to the state. In connection with this, our economic executives and planners made a proposal which could not but astonish members of the Central Committee, since according to this proposal the price for a ton of grain was proposed to be almost the same as the price for a ton of cotton, and the price for a ton of grain was made equal to the price for a ton of baked bread.

In answer to the remarks of members of the Central Committee that the price for a ton of baked bread must be higher than for a ton of grain in view of the additional expenditures for milling and baking, and that cotton in general costs much more than grain, to which also world prices for cotton and grain bear witnesses, the authors of the proposal found nothing intelligent to answer. In view of this, the Central Committee had to take the matter into its own hands, lower the price of grain and raise the price for cotton.

What would have happened if the proposals of these comrades had received legal force? We would have ruined the cotton growers and been left without cotton...

In short, there can be no doubt that under our present Socialist conditions of production the law of value cannot be a "regulator of proportion" in the matter of the distribution of labour between various branches of production.

DISINTEGRATION OF WORLD MARKET

The most important result of the Second World War in its economic consequences must be considered the disintegration of a united, all-embracing world market. This circumstance determined further the deepening of the general crisis of the capitalist system.

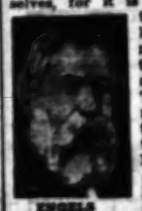
It is true that Germany and Japan were put out of action as competitors of the three chief capitalist countries. But along with this there fell away from the capitalist system China and other people's democracies in Europe, forming together with the Soviet Union a united and powerful Socialist camp, counter-poised to the camp of capitalism. The economic result of the persistence of the two counter-poised camps was that the united all-embracing world market fell apart, and as a result of this we now have two parallel world markets also counter-poised one to the other...

The basic thing in this is not of course in the economic blockade, but in fact that during the period after the war these countries economically closed ranks and worked out economic cooperation and mutual aid. The experience of this aid shows that not one capitalist country could give such effective and technically skilled help to the people's democracies as the Soviet Union is giving them.

As a result, we have high tempos of development of industry in these countries. One can say with conviction that, with such tempos of development of industry, the matter is soon going to arrive at a situation in which these countries not only will not need to import merchandise from the capitalist countries, but themselves will feel the necessity of disposing on the side of surplus merchandise of their own production.

It follows that the sphere of application of the forces of the chief capitalist countries (the United States, England and France) to the world resources will not expand but will contract, that conditions of the world market of sale for these countries will grow worse, and idleness of enterprises in these countries will increase. In this, properly speaking, there consists a deepening of the general crisis of the world capitalist system in connection with the disintegration of the world market.

The capitalists feel this themselves, for it is difficult not to feel the loss of such markets as the U.S.S.R. and China. They try to make up for these difficulties with the Marshall Plan and war in Korea, by an arms race, by militarization of industry. But this is very like a drowning man clutching at straws.



ENGELS

In connection with this situation, there have arisen before economists two questions:

A. Can one affirm that the well-known thesis of Stalin on the relative stability of markets in a general crisis of capitalism stated before the Second World War still remains in force?

B. Can one affirm that the thesis of Lenin—stated by him in the spring of 1916, to the effect that notwithstanding the rotting of capitalism, "as a whole capitalism is growing immeasurably more rapidly than formerly"—still remains in force?

I think that it is impossible to affirm this. In view of new conditions arising in connection with the Second World War, both theses must be considered as having lost their validity.

WARS BETWEEN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

Certain comrades affirm that, as the result of the development of new international conditions after the Second World War, wars among capitalist countries have ceased to be inevitable. They consider that the contradictions between the camp of socialism and the camp of capitalism are stronger than the contradictions between capitalist countries; that the United States has sufficiently subjected to itself other capitalist countries in order not to permit them to fight among themselves and weaken each other; that the progressive people of capitalism have been taught sufficiently by the experience of two World Wars, which dealt serious harm to the entire capitalist world, not to permit themselves again to drag the capitalist countries into a war among themselves—that in view of this wars between capitalist countries have ceased to be inevitable.

These comrades are mistaken. They see the outer phenomena twinkling on the surface, but they do not see those deep forces which, although they are acting so far unnoticeably, nevertheless will determine the course of events.

Stalin then states the reasons why in his opinion, capitalist countries, like England and France, "will not dare" and countries, like West Germany and Japan, will eventually be forced to new clashes among the endeavors of the United States and other lands "to enter with them in order to secure high profits." The opponents of this view, he says, believe in "pacifism" on these conditions:

They say that the contradictions between capitalism and socialism are stronger than the contradictions between the capitalist countries. Theoretically this, of course, is true. It is true not only now, at the present time, but it was true also before the second World War and this was, more or less. Why?

Because, in the first place, a war with the U.S.S.R., the country of socialism, is more dangerous for capitalism than a war between individual capitalist countries. For if a war between individual capitalist countries raises the question only of the liquidation of certain capitalist countries by other capitalist countries, war with the U.S.S.R. obligatorily must put the question of the very existence of capitalism.

Secondly, the capitalists, although making noises for the sake of propaganda on the "aggressiveness" of the Soviet Union, themselves do not believe in its aggressiveness since they take into consideration the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and know that the Soviet Union itself will not attack capitalist countries.

The Peace Movement

The contemporary movement for peace has as its purpose to raise masses of people in the struggle for the maintenance of peace and for the prevention of a new world war. Consequently, it does not pursue the purpose of overthrowing capitalism and the establishment of socialism—it limits itself to the democratic purposes of struggle for the keeping of peace. In this relation, the contemporary movement for peace is distinguished from the movement in the period of the first World War for the transformation of an imperialist war into a civil war, since this latter movement went further and pursued Socialist purposes. It is possible that in a certain combination of circumstances the struggle for peace will develop in certain places into a struggle for the overthrow of capitalism.

But it is most probable of all that the contemporary movement for the maintenance of peace, in case of its success, will lead to the prevention of a given war, to its temporary postponement, to the temporary maintenance of a given peace, to the retirement of a warlike government and the replacement of it with another government prepared to keep the peace temporarily. This, of course, is good.

It is even very good. But this all is insufficient in order to destroy the inevitability of wars in general between the capitalist countries. It is insufficient since, with all these successes of the movement for peace, imperialism nevertheless will continue to remain in force — consequently there remains in force the inevitability of wars.

In order to destroy the inevitability of wars, it is necessary to destroy imperialism.

Basic Laws of Capitalism and Socialism

The basic economic law of capitalism determines not any one individual process of the development of capitalist production, but all chief processes of this development which consequently determine the existence of capitalist production, its essence.

Is not the law of value the basic economic law of capitalism? No. The law of value is in the first place the law of commodity production...

For the same considerations, the law of competition and anarchy of production, or the law of unequal development of capitalism in various countries cannot be the basic economic law of capitalism.

They say that the law of the average norm of profit is the basic economic law of contemporary capitalism. This is untrue. Contemporary capitalism, monopoly capitalism, cannot be satisfied with average profits...

Most of all, the law of surplus value, the law of the birth and growth of capitalist profits determines the basic forms of capitalist production.

The chief traits and demands of the basic economic law of contemporary capitalism could be formulated approximately as follows:

Assurance of maximum capitalist profits by means of exploitation, ruination and impoverishment of a majority of the population of a given country by means of enslavement and systematic plundering of the peoples of other countries, especially backward countries. Finally, by means of wars and militarization of economy, used to secure the highest profits.

They say that average profit nevertheless could be considered fully sufficient for capitalist development in modern conditions. This is incorrect. Average profit is the lowest limit of profitability, below which capitalist production becomes impossible. It would be ridiculous to think that the bosses of modern monopoly capitalism who are seizing colonies, enslaving people and starting wars are trying to assure themselves only average profits. No, not average profits, but maximum profit is the moving force of monopoly capitalism...

The significance of the basic economic law of capitalism consists among other things in the fact that in determining the most important phenomena in the field of development of the capitalist method of production, its rises and crises, its victories and defeats, its merits and faults — the entire process of its contradictory development gives the possibility for understanding and explaining them...

The essential forms and requirements of the basic economic law of socialism might be formulated approximately as follows: In place of an assurance of maximum profit, the assurance of the maximum satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of society; in place of development of production with interruptions from rise to crisis and from crisis to rise, uninterrupted growth of production; instead of periodic interruptions in the development of techniques accompanied by the ruin of the productive forces of society, uninterrupted perfection of production on the basis of the highest technique.

SIGNIFICANCE OF TEXTBOOK

I think that comrades are not taking into consideration all the significance of a Marxist textbook on political economy. The textbook is necessary not only for our Soviet youth. It is especially necessary for Communists of all countries and for people sympathizing with the Communists.

There is necessity, consequently, a textbook which could serve as a reference book for revolutionary youth, not only inside the country, but abroad. It must not be too large, but it must contain everything that is basic concerning both the economy of our country, as also the economy of capitalism and the colonial system.

Certain comrades proposed during the discussion to include in the textbook a whole series of new chapters, [illegible] on history, political economy on politics, philosophers on philosophy, economists on economy. But this would have led to the textbook growing out to an unmanageable size. This, of course, cannot be permitted. A textbook [illegible] historical method for the illustration of problems of political economy, but this does not yet mean that we must transform a textbook of political economy into a history of economic policy of the U.S.S.R. We need a textbook of 400 or 500 pages, not more. This will be a reference book on Marxist political economy — a fine gift for young Communists of all countries. Besides it [illegible] of the foundations of the [illegible] development of the majority of the Communist party in foreign countries, such a textbook could give great benefit also to not so young veteran Communists of these countries...

Crisis of World Capitalism

The general crisis of the world capitalist system began in the period of the First World War, especially as the result of the falling away of the Soviet Union from the capitalist system. This was the first stage of the general crisis. In the period of the Second World War, the second stage of the general crisis developed, especially after the falling away from the capitalist system of the people's democratic countries in Europe and Asia. The first crisis in the period of the First World War and the second crisis in the period of the Second World War should be viewed not as an individual independent crises separated one from the other, but as stages of development of the general crisis of the world capitalist system.

MARX

Is this crisis only political or only a political economic crisis? Neither one nor the other. It is general, a universal crisis of the world system of capitalism embracing both the economy and politics. At its basis lies the ever intensifying disintegration of the world economic system of capitalism on the one hand and the growth of the economic might of countries which have fallen away from capitalism — the U.S.S.R., China and other people's democratic countries — on the other hand.

Lesson on Labour and Production

Comrade Yaroshenko thinks that it is sufficient to obtain a rational organization of productive forces in order to receive a surplus of products and pass over to communism, to pass over from the formula "to everyone according to his labour," to the formula "to everyone according to his requirements." This is great confusion, abounding in a complete lack of understanding of the laws of economic development of socialism.

LESSON ON LABOUR AND PRODUCTION

Comrade Yaroshenko does not understand that before going over to the formula "to each according to requirements" it is necessary to go through a series of stages of economic and cultural re-education of Society in the course of which labour from the means of only supporting life will be transformed in the eyes of society into a primary vital need and public property — into an unshakable and untouchable basis of existence of society.

In order to prepare the real, not declarative, transition to communism, it is necessary to realize at least three preliminary conditions.

1. It is necessary so the State gives to freely [illegible] not a capitalist "national" [illegible] of productive forces, but an increased growth of all social production, with primary growth of production of the means of production, this is not only necessary because it need secure equipment, both of its own enterprises, but also enterprises of all remaining branches of economy.

2. It is necessary, by the means of gradual transitions carried out with advantage for collective farms, and corresponding for all society, to raise collective farm property to the level of the common wealth of all the people and to replace the circulation of goods by the system of exchange of products by a system of exchange of products through which all the country in order that all enterprises of city and village could subject their economic activity to [illegible] production of collective farms to the interests of society.

Comrade Yaroshenko is mistaken in affirming that collective farm property is the same kind of property as property of productive forces in society. Of course, our present productive relations are going through that period when [illegible], in full correspondence to growth of productive forces, are moving forward in every-larger circles. But even this do exist, in no means is the difference in [illegible] between these forces. It is behind the development of productive forces. In a correct policy of leading organizations cannot be overcome, an antithesis, and the antithesis have already ceased to be a hindrance to the further development of productive forces.

Therefore, the task of the leading organs consists in seeing in good time growing contradictions and in [illegible] measures in time to overcome them by means of adaption of productive relations to the growth of productive forces. This concerns first of all such economic phenomena as group-collective farm private property, and the circulation of goods on the open market. But it would be unforgivable blindness not to see that these phenomena at the same time already now are beginning to put a brake on powerful development of our productive forces in so much as they are creating obstacles for the full uncompromising of all economy, especially of agriculture, by state planning.

There can be no doubt that the further we go the more these phenomena will put a brake on the further growth of the productive forces of our country. Consequently, the task consists of liquidating these contradictions by means of a gradual transformation of collective farm property into the property of the people and the introduction of an exchange of products instead of circulation of commodities on the open market.

3. It is necessary, in the third place, to secure such cultural growth of society which would provide all members of society with comprehensive development of their physical and mental capabilities, that members of society should have an opportunity to receive education sufficient to become active figures in social production, in order that they should have the possibility to select freely a profession and not be shackled for their whole life by the force of the existing divi-

sion of labour in any one profession.

Target: The Five-Hour Working Day

For this it is necessary first of all to reduce the working day at least to six and then to five hours. This is necessary in order that members of society should receive the sufficient free time necessary to receive omnilateral education. It is necessary further to introduce universal obligatory polytechnical education. For this it is necessary further to radically improve housing conditions and raise the real wages of workers and employees a minimum of double if not more, both by the means of a direct increase in money wages as also especially by the means of a further systematic lowering of prices for the objects of mass consumption.

Such are the basic conditions for the preparation of a transition to Communism. Only after fulfilment of all these preliminary conditions taken together can one hope that labour will be transformed in the eyes of members of society from a burden into a "primary vital necessity" (Marx) that "labour from a heavy burden shall be transformed into enjoyment" (Engels), that social property will be valued by all members of society as an unshakeable and untouchable basis for existence of society.

Only after fulfilling all these basic conditions taken together can we move from the Socialist formula "From each according to his abilities to each according to his work," to the Communist formula "From each according to his abilities to each according to his needs."

COLLECTIVE FARM PROPERTY

What in the final analysis must be undertaken to raise collective farm property to the level of a commonwealth of all the people? The collective farm is an unusual enterprise. Collective farms work on land and cultivates land which has long since been not a collective farm but the commonwealth of all the people. Consequently a collective farm is not the owner of the land cultivated by it.

LENIN

Further. A collective farm works with basic tools of production which are not collective farm property, but the commonwealth of all the people. Consequently, a collective farm is not the private owner of basic instruments of production.

Further. A collective farm is a cooperative enterprise. It unites the labour of its members and divides the income among members according to labour days. A collective farm owns its own seed, which every year it renews and enters into production.

One asks: What exactly does a collective farm own? Where is collective farm property which it can dispose of fully and freely at its own discretion? Such property is the production of a collective farm: grain, meat, butter, vegetables, etc., not considering the buildings and personal economies of collective farmers on their home lots.

The fact is that a significant part of this production surpluses of collective farm production enters the open market and is included by this means in the system of commodity circulation. Therefore, it is in particular from this end that one must develop work for raising collective farm property to the level of a commonwealth of all the people.

It is necessary therefore, to exclude surplus collective farm production from the system of circulation of goods on the open market and include them in the system of a product exchange between state industry and collective farms. This is the essence.

There is an embryo of a product exchange in the "contract provision of goods in exchange for" agricultural products. As is well known, in the production of cotton flax and sugar beet, collective farms have long since been "under a contract exchange" for goods.

Let us note in passing that the word "contract exchange for goods" is an unsuccessful word. It should be replaced by "product exchange." The task consists in organizing these embryos of product exchange in all branches of agriculture and developing them into a broad system of product exchange in order that collective farms should receive for their production not only money but chiefly necessary goods.

Such a system demands an immense increase in production released by city to rural areas. Therefore it must be introduced without especial haste according to the measure of accumulation of city goods. But it must be introduced incessantly without wavering, step by step contracting the sphere of action of product exchange. Such a system reducing the sphere of action of merchandise exchange will lighten the going over from socialism to communism. Besides, it will give the possibility for including the basic property of collective farm production into the common system of common planning for all the people.

Such a system is advantageous for collective farm peasantry since the collective farm peasantry will receive from the state much more production and at much cheaper prices than in open market circulation of commodities. If the system of product exchange is extended to all collective farms in the country, then these advantages will become the property of all collective farm peasantry.

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	P.A.L.	Karachi, Colombo, Manila
Monday Oct. 20	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Stockholm, Copenhagen
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	SU. AL.	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	SU. AL.	Nairobi
Tuesday Oct. 21	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	SABENA	Athens, Brussels
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
	SU. AL.	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	SU. AL.	Rome, London
Wednesday Oct. 22	P.A.L.	Karachi, Colombo, Manila
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	AIR CEYLON	Rome, London
Thursday Oct. 23	SU. AL.	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	S.A.S.	Karachi, Colombo, Tokyo
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich Frankfurt, London
Friday Oct. 24	SU. AL.	Zurich, Paris
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ferrandes, Khartoum, Istanbul
	SU. AL.	Nicosia, Istanbul
	P.A.L.	Rome, Paris, New York, Montreal
Saturday Oct. 25	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday Oct. 21	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Friday Oct. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]

(The above is subject to alterations without notice). Compiled by:
Thomas

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October 5.

By KENNETH HARRIS

A body of which we may hear a good deal between now and the American elections is ADA — Americans for Democratic Action — if only because the support it is giving to the candidacy of Governor Adlai Stevenson will be used by the Republicans to bolster up their charges that Adlai is "left."

ADA is too well organized to be called a group, yet too loose to be called an organization. It is not a political party in the ordinary sense of the term, for it includes a few Republicans as well as Democrats, and supports individuals running for office, not parties. It is really a pressure group or a lobby. It has no programme of its own: it throws its weight for or against the programmes of existing parties.

Generally speaking it comes down on the side of the Democratic party, and against the Republicans. This year, for instance, several of its leading lights are among Adlai Stevenson's top-level advisers. An ex-chairman of ADA, Wilson Wyatt, is Stevenson's campaign manager, and its main political writer and academic, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., is Adlai's research assistant. Among its most prominent members are well known left-wing Democrats like Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. and Senator Hubert Humphrey, and militant anti-Communist union leaders like Walter Reuther and David Dubinsky, of the Automobile Workers and the Garment Workers respectively.

Anti-Communist Liberals

ADA began in 1946 when a small group of liberals of the kind who worked so enthusiastically for the New Deal in the early days of Roosevelt became disturbed at the tendency towards political reaction which they read into the landslide victory which the Republicans won in the Congressional elections of that year. They felt that they could not join any of the older liberal organizations since these had slipped into disuse or had been taken over by the Communists. What they wanted was a new, vital, left-wing group which would be really active and anti-Communist.

The official birthday of the association was January 1, 1947, when a big conference of Trade Union leaders, professors, politicians, and writers met in Washington.

Now there are 130 local chapters in 40 of the 48 states with a total membership of about 25,000 This small number, however, gives a completely misleading idea of the much greater influence which the organization has. For instance, every tenth member of the House of Representatives is an ADA member, and of the 96 members of the Senate, 12 are ADA-ers. At the Democratic party convention in Chicago, 135 of the 1,230 delegates were ADA men — or women. Several times President Harry Truman has selected a prominent ADA member for work of national importance. The present American Ambassador to India, Mr. Chester Bowles, is an outstanding example.

Politically Independent

ADA's own view of itself is that it is politically independent. It points out that its first director, Charles Lafollette, was a Republican and that one of its darlings in the Senate is the Republican Senator Morse. It admits that it has inevitably been found on the side of the Roosevelt New Dealers and the Truman Fair Dealers of the Democratic Party, but this, its present chairman, ex-Attorney-General Francis Biddle, says, is just "a coincidence of principle and programme."

It is always on the side of the under-privileged, the coloured folk, the under-paid workers, and the reformers. It is curious, and so far very promising, working alliance between un-class-conscious trades unionists—nearly all its finances come from the leading unions — and socially active intellectuals, it resembles the early British Fabian Society more than any other group. *(OPNB)*

Old Treasures At Delft Art Fair

By HENRIETTE BOAS

HUNDREDS of 17th century Dutch masters (though no Rembrandts or Vermeers) were put on sale last month—as well as a wealth of mediaeval wood sculptures, gobelins, impressive oak chests and other old furniture, coins and medals, ivories, 17th century silver and old jewellery, brass and tin, hibelots, glass and crystal, carpets, and a dazzling abundance of the finest 17th and 18th century Chinese porcelain. They were all to be had at the Old Art and Antiquities Fair in Delft's mediaeval Prinsenhof.

This fourth annual fair has rapidly and deservedly conquered a place of its own among art lovers and collectors in Europe. During the 21 days it was open to the public, it was seen by over 25,000 visitors, and this in spite of the fact that the actual holiday season had ended. The total value of the exhibits this year was conservatively estimated at over five million guilders. The Fair is no less fascinating for having a commercial basis. It is organized by the Association of Old Art Dealers in Holland, and all the exhibits can be purchased.

The decision to hold these fairs in the Delft Prinsenhof —the medieval St. Agatha convent, one of whose best-known priors used to hold open court to artists and scholars — is fortunate in the extreme. The old city of Delft too, with its old tree-clad canals, and many ancient buildings, contributes to the atmosphere.

The visitor is overwhelmed by the thought that each wealth of pre-19th century art is still afloat in Holland outside the museums. Few museums, for instance, possess such a choice of blue-white Kang Hsi Chinese porcelain (1662-1722) and famille verte and famille rose of the Chien Lung period (1736-1795) as these shown at the Delft Fair. It will be remembered that, in the 17th and 18th century, the Dutch East India Company, trading in China, brought large quantities of the products of the Imperial porcelain factories at Chin to Holland, and sold them at public auctions. No self-respecting Dutch home was complete without its porcelain cabinet, and Dutch families frequently placed orders with specifications for their own designs. The fair consequently also included a good many products of Meissen and Dresden (including the Rococo figurines), of Frankenthal and Nymphenburg, as well as of the smaller Dutch porcelain factories at Weesp, Loosdrecht, Amsterdam and The Hague, and of the Delft 'blue' and coloured ware.

The reason so many of these fragile first-class heirlooms, which have braved the centuries, are now on sale, is probably both the relatively reduced circumstances of many once opulent families as well as a change of taste toward greater simplicity.

How to Save Fuel

TRAFFIC restrictions have proved highly unpopular and ineffective. A more effective means of fuel economy lies at the hands and feet of the driver himself. By reducing fuel consumption the motorist reduces the biggest item of his running expenses and helps the national economy at the same time.

If your car is fully to utilise every drop of petrol, it first must be in first-class mechanical condition.

- Wheel balance and alignment must be perfect and every possibility of brake binding eliminated.
- All fuel leaks, however slight, must be repaired, and the filter cleaned regularly so that the engine gets all the air necessary for complete combustion.
- Lubrication is an important factor in fuel economy especially in cold weather. The drag caused by thick lubricants causes considerable waste of petrol.
- Watch the cooling system. See to it that the temperature does not drop below 80 deg. at any time.
- Semi-flat tyres increase rolling resistance. Many of these items may seem trivial, but their cumulative affect is considerable.

Driving Technique

Driving methods and cruising speeds have a greater influence on fuel economy than any other single factor.

Fierce acceleration forces an uneconomically rich mixture into the cylinders and repeated heavy braking wastes costly kinetic energy in heating the brake drums. Traffic congestion is generally now so great that trying to hurry is rarely worth the effort and fuel consumed.

One of the most common ways of wasting petrol is to run right up to the automobile in front and hang on its tail waiting for a chance to pass. "Changing down" to acquire the necessary acceleration is then necessary. A similar technique is rushing up to a red traffic light, stopping sharply and accelerating away through the gears after the light changes. In both cases fuel wastage could be avoided by thinking ahead and hanging back a little for an opportunity to pass without changing gear.

On a daily route try to run through non-stop, and count the gear changes in order to see how many of them can be eliminated by revised driving habits.

A cruising speed of 30 M.P.H. shows the best economy results. Speeds of 40 M.P.H. and 100 M.P.H. devour 20 to 35 per cent more petrol.

The secret of economical driving: avoid sudden changes of speed. And drive at a moderate cruising speed.

A. MEHONITAI

IMAM'S TALISMAN CURES ABSENTEEISM

ADEN. —

A Yemenite, who lived in the port city of Hodeidah, as well as his younger brother who was looking after him, recently lost their government posts because of absenteeism.

The younger brother wrote to the Imam (king), telling him that his brother's case was incurable without His Majesty's panacea. In return, he received royal orders to proceed with his brother to the capital, where the Imam gave a talisman to the insane man.

The Imam received word from the younger brother a few days later informing him that the family had recovered completely, and that both intended to return to Hodeidah if his Majesty would order them reinstated in government service.

The king, pleased at the news that his magic had cured the lunatic, appointed both brothers to jobs in the customs department. *(UPI)*

PERSONALITY PORTRAIT

The Mordos of the Mediterranean

IT appears that Renato Mordo who has just produced Masterlinck's "The Blue Bird" for Habimah would himself make good company for the two little protagonists of the play who are looking so feverishly for the elusive bird. Mordo seems to have inherited from his ancestors a predilection for Wandering from country to country in search of the blue bird of success and happiness.

The Mordos were a Jewish family of doctors and merchants. Some 300 years ago some members of the learned clan left Venice and settled on Corfu. They liked the classical and renaissance beauty around the Mediterranean, but as none of them found a blue bird, even not on the idyllic island of Corfu, Renato's grandfather moved to the mainland, first to Trieste and later to Vienna where Renato was born. Mordo soon showed himself to be the black sheep of the family. His father was a merchant who wanted to make a merchant of not a doctor of Renato.

School Plays

But Renato preferred to write plays which he performed together with his schoolmates. Old Mordo took him on a business trip to Egypt to give him some interest in the profession of a great merchant — but after the return to Vienna Renato enrolled in the Staatsakademie to study dramatics. He succeeded in quite an astonishing way. — at the age of 20 he worked as an actor and producer in Aussig Bohemia), and two years later was Herr Intendant at the Oldenburg Staatstheater where he introduced opera into the repertoire. Later he went to such distinguished theatres as those in Breslau, Dresden, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Muenchen Darmstadt. At the latter he produced the first performance—simultaneously with the Berlin Staatsoper — of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck." From 1933 until 1939

MORDO

Mordo worked at the Prager Deutsches Theater — and then, when Hitler came, he returned to the South and the Mediterranean coast, with his wife.

Triple Expert

He returned to Greece having in the meantime become prominent not only in the production of plays and operas but also in the staging of operettas and revues — such fine work that he just "had to" stay in Athens. Mordo who have a special dislike for political revues and operettas, lived very much in clear: know a single word of Greek — but he inspired the ingenuity of his forbidden quality and became the central figure of theatre-life in Athens. His greatest achievement was probably the inauguration of the first permanent Greek opera house in 1945. In 1941, however, Hitler was again on his heels. Mordo lived underground, without any hope of finding a bearable outlet in conditions. The GERMAN threw him in Chaidari concentration camp near Athens from which he was liberated on September 14, 1944. While a prisoner he had written a play, "Chaidari," which was premiered with enormous success on October 21 of the same year at the Kotopuli Theatre.

His son, Peter, a composer, who during the war did intelligence work for the British, went to the United States and became an American citizen. He had composed the music for an operetta "Pepper and Salt," which was played all over Europe after the war, and for which Renato Mordo had written the libretto. Renato himself received an invitation from the Turkish Government to come to Ankara and establish a permanent opera there.

Opera in Turkey

He easily learned the Turkish language and organized a well functioning opera. (Hindemith and Carl Ebert had laid the foundation by establishing a music-academy in Ankara 10 years before). Mordo spent three years in Ankara until he received an invitation to produce an opera at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York where he saw the prospect of catching two blue birds simultaneously, namely working at the "Met" and seeing his son again. However he was refused an American visa following a political accusation by the Greek police. Although immediately afterwards it became clear that the accusation was a mistake, and Prime Minister Venizelos apologized to the American authorities in Athen, the visa was not forthcoming.

The two experienced fighters, Renato Mordo and his wife, then took a plane to Israel. The producer, on the recommendation of his old friend from Prague, Max Brod, was invited to stage some plays for the Habimah among them Stravinsky's "The Story of a Soldier" and Masterlinck's "The Blue Bird." *MANDO.*

Radio Review

Seasonal Humour

SHERMAN MacKenna (not the novelist but the translator of Plotinus) once took up the study of Hebrew and some of his observations have been preserved. For one thing, he was impressed by the fact that curses in Hebrew were so holy. For another, he noted that every joke in Hebrew had to come by way of the Red Sea. I was reminded of this latter comment when — in honour of Simchat Torah—Kol Yisrael loosened up to the extent of giving "A Programme of Jokes." The feature was presented by Shraga Freedman and its form was the time honoured cross-talk. The selection included the traditional type of joke characterised by MacKenna, which ends with a Biblical pun, as well as Hebrew renditions of familiar Yiddish humour. Although many of the anecdotes were respectably hoary, they fitted agreeably into the Simchat Torah atmosphere. And until Kol Yisrael evolves some more sophisticated style of humour, we would welcome further samples of cross-talk — and even before Purim, which, according to precedent, is the next date we are allowed to laugh.

Lucky Listener

The indomitable Yitzchak Shimoni frequently presents highly entertaining features in his Thursday late-night record programme. Last week, in an effort to make his variety infinite, he tried an experiment called 'The Lucky Listener'. A listener was picked at random and, over the phone, was asked to solve certain problems; if he answered correctly, he was promised prizes. The first programme was far from successful. Some of the failure (e.g. bad timing) may be attributed to teething troubles. On the other hand, some of the faults appear to be inherent in the programme's structure. The whole conception is too muddled, and there was extraneous matter (a couple who opened the programme and re-appeared in the middle had no raison d'être). I did not find myself at all interested in the success of the lucky listener or whether he would win the prize (which included the unnecessary provison for a secret prize 'which we will tell you when you visit us'). The basic idea of the quiz is healthy and Yitzchak Shimoni can be trusted to prepare ingenious questions; general knowledge, identifying sound effects, spotting logical fallacies (although the fallacy in itself fallacious) — these are all excellent ideas. It is a pity therefore that the form chosen is that of a telephone quiz; it limits the potential participants to the big towns and to owners of telephones. Why not follow the successful precedent of the 'Musical Quiz' and throw the programme open to all listeners? The announcer can pose his problems; the listeners send in the answers; and the feature can considerably stimulate listening in the country.

For the second time in succession, the week's play was put in Dublin—but the realistic Dublin of O'Flaherty's 'The Informer' is far removed from the Dublin of 'Fred o'th Ganagal.' The adaptation of O'Flaherty's novel proved ambitious and the best moments suffered from over-acting, excepting as well as a certain haminess of elocution. The first part, however, made a strong impression and the general impression was apparently although a tendency to overact detracted occasionally from the verisimilitude. Avraham Minin directed the play with understanding and used the whole library of effective effects.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Verdi's "Requiem" (tomorrow at 11); and from Dallas' (tomorrow at 4.30); Franklin's "Eugen Onegin" (Monday at 7); Anthology of Children's (Wednesday at 9); U.S. Day (Thursday at 9); Elkhorn Mass Chorus (Thursday at 1.45); Jack White programme (Thursday at 10.30). *AUDIO*

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS — 1. Tree of the month. 6. The heathen takes a Turk in. 10. An Indian is not without opportunity in more. 11. Mad's name. 12. He has a number as song. 13. Box of timber? 15. Something more than a spoon. 16. Result of a business hiring. 18. matches. 20 The [illegible] of [illegible] 22. I give the kidney a start with. 23. Lack of [illegible]. 24. Outwardly a favourite Rag. 26. Busy compound. 28. Drink half a gaggle. 31. There aren't always red. 33. Describes the screen's brightness. 34. Bomb about a mile? 35. The old-fashioned letter is worth something abroad. 36. Clean. and not clever. 37. Mob + enlistment 38. Wear away.

DOWN. — 1. She has a wild gaze! 2. Western farms. 4. Did he live in Ethe. 5. A fancy to a table reputie to us. 6. Animals take their seat in the. 7. A loud and capable story? 8. Obtain in large sum. 12. What old deed summer is. 14. His caricature of [illegible] 17. It's liable to turn state. 19. Pinocchio came for a fine year. 19. Edgar. 20. The clergyman's name seems to be Vic. 21. They may fly in a round dance. 23. Any dam as another way. 24. One way to [illegible] 25. Tumble from the bridal. 27. A month to the Apostle — a book to you. 29. Please not nobly! 30. Description of the prison system in Nepal! 32. Are they really prohibited from playing? 33. There's little work for him in a one-horse town!

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Boys. 6. Report. 9. Nib. 10. Flan. 13. Campfire. 14. Fortnight. 15. Ashes. 17. Wheelbarrow. 21. Ale. 22. Pie. 23. Ale. 24. Roosevelt. 27. (bank)Clearings. 28. Delilah. 32. Cucumber. 34. Do-do. 35. Wig. 36. Parade. 37. Asses.

DOWN. — 1. Bell. 2. Poor. 3. Mice. 4. Speech. 5. Outlaw(ry). 7. Tyrant. 8. Bar. 11. Lords. 12. Nonsense. 16. Ale. 18. Idle. 19. Stone. 20. Upon. 25. Again. 26. Rio. 27. A-void. 29. Poised. 31. Egg-cup. 32. Enamel. 33. Dor(ward). 34. Eric. 35. Loss. 36. Hate. 38. Cue.

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FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (Summary: 8.30 a.m.), 7.30, 12.30, 1.30, 6.15, 6.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 9.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.40 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Time Signal (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down. 10.55 a.m. Morning While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.00 Programme for Hospitals; 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.45 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. "Kehilat Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Triple Concert (Beethoven): Symphony No. 5 (Beethoven). 7.00 Variety (R). 7.05 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Israel Songs. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Folk Night Concert: Quintet in D major (Haydn); String Quintet (Beethoven); Septet in E flat major (Beethoven). 10.50 "Voice of Israel" (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

ABC, 224, 357, 491 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m.

Prench: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 4.00 p.m. Works by Borodine (R). 4.45 Music (R). 5.00 Programme for Youngsters. 5.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Professional Music. 5.15 Les grands. 6.00 Quintet's Hour. 6.30 Folk Dances. 6.15 Close Down.

Kol Zion Legola (31.3 M.): 11.15 a.m. Readings and Legends. 11.30 Lectures. 12 Jewish Literature. 11.45 Close Up.

Tomorrow: 11.15 Programme Moderne. 11.30 Songs. 11.45 "Behind the Scenes." 11.45 Mizrah Hatikvah.

ARMY PROGRAMMES: (44.6 216, 27 & 25m 6.): 4.30 Opening. 4.35 Bible Reading. 4.40 Concert: Works by Handel & Brunch. 7.15 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.00 News. 8.40 Your Hit Parade of Music. 9.30 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.30 a.m. Opening. 4.35 Story of a Film. 7.00 Variety. 7.40 Today's Events. 7.50 Works by Gluck. 8.30 Questions & Answers, by J. Kaplan. 8.40 Saturday Night Programme. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Relayed Programmes: 8-8.30 p.m. (11.15, 19 & 25 M.): The Spring Manoeuvres. Tomorrow: What America is Reading.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.55 & 25.53 M.): 7.30 p.m. News. 7.40 News Talk. 7.50 Sunday Review. Tomorrow: 7.30 News. 7.40 Programme Parade. 7.50 London Letter.

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First Step in the Clean-Up

By Gerda L. Cohen

THE citizens of "Erewhon" were put in gaol if caught suffering from a cold, and physical unfitness was considered a shameful condition. To a Victorian England whose masses lived in a state of chronic ill-health Samuel Butler's "Utopia" seemed a wild fantasy; many decades passed before the London "Tube" was hung with posters proclaiming "Coughs and sneezes spread diseases," and health legislation punished people who endangered the lives of their fellow-citizens. My first article pointed out why such law lags behind in Israel, and why hardened offenders cannot be taught a salutary lesson until procedure is curtailed and fines imposed which do not make the Ministry of Health a laughing-stock.

A few weeks ago, the Ministry issued "special conditions for restaurants" — a belated amplification of the 1937 Trades and Industries Ordinance — which should help to remove us one step further from Victorian England. Cafe-owners can no longer plead ignorance of the law. Most important, the "special conditions" prohibit food-handlers from working if they have skin-trouble, intestinal disorders or tuberculosis; until I saw a scullery maid peeling cucumbers with open sores on her hand, it was hard to believe such a ban necessary. Disinfection of utensils, vaguely passed over in the Mandatory ordinance, now becomes compulsory: the most efficient method in view of equipment and electricity shortage is still under discussion, but any germ-killing system must include three immersions — in detergent, steriliser, and clean water, — before a plate is fit to put on the table.

Children in school yard drink from a common mug

Insufficient Personnel

All very well, says the customer, to fill pages with fine hygienic regulations; how are you going to enforce them? Even supposing that penalties for endangering public health become swift and severe, the whole framework depends on regular and thorough inspection, an ideal which belongs to the far future. The Health Ministry has 12 district offices to cover the country, manned by about five inspectors each, who are supposed to co-operate with local or municipal sanitary inspectors in their region, and deal with over-all planning or matters not of a routine nature. In reality, local personnel is hopelessly insufficient to cope with the daily round, or annual visits for licence renewals, and except in Haifa, the burden falls upon officials of the central authority.

After much sterile argument, the Tel Aviv Municipality agreed to maintain five sanitary inspectors formerly attached to the District Office. They are responsible for cleanliness in over 10,000 food-shops, laundries, bakeries, kiosks, cinemas, food-factories and canteens, serving 300,000 people. No wonder their annual visit is more a formality than a serious examination followed by check-ups and punitive action if nothing has been improved. About a year ago, the task of food sanitation was allotted to the Ministry of Health Department of Sanitation, and some 140 people have completed the two field-training courses held since then; but a good inspector combines the role of chemist, teacher, policeman, bacteriologist — and such men develop slowly.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector demonstrated what their routine involved when we had a look at the Jerusalem "pilot-plant" — a popular restaurant in Jaffa Road where systematic visits have done a considerable amount to safeguard 300 daily diners against dysentery. A cotton swab rubbed round a plate-surface was popped into a test-tube ready for testing in the laboratory; after 48 hours growth of whatever adhered to the swab, the Agar plates will show a number of colonies, just visible to the naked eye, each of which have grown from a single microbe. The United States standard allows up to 100 microbes on plate or cup: the average glass-rim in one of our highly patronized kiosks gave a count of 50,000, and one cc. of icecream from a bar which probably supplies a third of Jerusalem's creamcones proved to contain 70,000 microbes. This swab-test takes precedence over any other means of examining hygiene in eating-houses, but inspection is crippled by lack of laboratory help: the Ministry's already overcrowded laboratory cannot handle the analysis of samples from over 30,000 food-handling and processing establishments in addition to bacteria-counts. In Tel Aviv, for example, chemical analyses are made only by request of consumers with a complaint.

Slow Process

"Our aim is to improve dish-washing until we conform with American standards," explained the Inspector, taking a sample of chlorinated water and mixing it with chemicals to produce a reaction: if the water went purple, enough chlorine had been added to ensure disinfection. This restaurant, like most out-of-date kitchens, had a small, chipped double sink instead of the triple set prescribed by the Ministry. "We make the best of existing facilities by asking them to buy an enamel bath: chlorine sometimes leaves a smell, so we are trying another chemical which is a better germicide and is odourless." He went on to examine liquified ice in the ice-box for traces of lead — possible cause of poisoning from rickety installation — and told the manager to move dust-bins away from vegetables racked in the yard. The kitchen walls dripped with condensation, flies seemed round the pots, and slops lay in the cracked floor, but "at least the management wants to help, and has sent workers to our food-handlers' course." Posters showing the right and wrong way to carry glasses or set tables were tacked near the serving-hatch: "It's a slow process," sighed the Inspector, pointing to the cook's uncovered ringlets and long grimy nails, "but wait till you see an un-cooperative restaurant."

His remark needed no elaboration after a cursory glance at the kitchen of a cafe whose unsavoury history appeared in my last article. Stained overalls and outdoor shoes embellished open sacks of sugar and packets of margarine in a pantry whose unscreened aperture led directly onto a minute kitchen and W.C. The sink was cluttered with stale food; a worker in this dirty little den had to navigate unguarded refrigerator machinery to fetch trays from the hatch. Gentle educational treatment having failed to stir any response from the manager, renewal of his rationed supplies will be made conditional on carrying-out the Health Ministry requirements.

"The glass goes from mouth to mouth," was how a doctor branded the kiosk tradition lazily accepted by Mandate officials and still tolerated by all but the finicky. As long as particles of dust or lip-stick do not affront the hurried thirsty customer, it is convenient to forget about microscopic creatures which breed merrily on glasses rinsed for a second under cold water. The Sanitation Department designed a circular brush to fit inside the usual copper vessel which is filled with disinfectant strong enough to kill an astronomical pugher of bacteria in three seconds, and installed this experimentally in a Jerusalem soda-fountain. In the near future you will be able to discover whether a glass is safe to drink from, by consulting a chart pinned over the kiosk with pictures of this gadget — if each glass isn't scoured with germicide, boycott the place. Indeed, once kiosk-owners have been given a chance to redeem their sins, passive resistance by the public can be replaced by individual campaigns against vendors who revert to the old ritual of dip and hope.

Kiosk Fraternity

The elementary precaution of keeping off flies — especially from the somewhat dubious confections offered by the kiosk fraternity — should be enforced much more rigorously than is the case. As long as two or three pieces of glass encircle their wares, leaving a handsome gap for insects, the inspector who spends a few minutes here perhaps twice a year, recommends a sliding glass door, and takes his leave. In the busiest quarters—Haifa Port, Carmel Market and Mahane Yehuda — covered cakes are a rarity, for the stall-keeper can retort with truth. "My customers don't mind flies."—Why go to a lot of trouble putting cakes in a contraption which has to be opened each time? The inspector, taught by bitter experience that this is the normal reaction, cannot spare more time inculcating principles of hygiene when he must cover an impossibly huge schedule of visits. Kiosks, at least, stay put: they are subject to control and guidance, if only in theory, whereas food-hawkers can run when they see a policeman; these bacteriophile brethren deserve a chapter to themselves.

This is the second in a series of articles on Public Health.

Haifa's Welfare Committee Serves Soldiers on Leave

By Ya'acov Friedler

AN ancient wit once defined the English soldier as fighting for "his king, his country and his shilling a day." Since then war has of course passed out of the hands of wits, and the soldier's pay has risen by almost as many shillings as kings have fallen. Nevertheless, even in modern Israel the soldier's means still fall far short of his spending power, and every ex-soldier probably remembers the hours he spent outside cinemas and cafes, when he came to town on leave. There are few soldiers on leave in Haifa who do not know the length of Herzl street, and back, measured by the infantryman's traditional yardstick-footsteps.

It was for the purpose of filling this breach in the soldier's pocket that the Soldiers' Welfare Committee went into action almost simultaneously with the State's army. No armistice has interrupted their action to this very day, and their activities continue unobtrusively. In Haifa the committee's budget is contributed by the national committee, the Defence Ministry and the Municipality. Haifa's IL.800 monthly allotment with future cuts expected, is inadequate to finance the committee's institutions and activities, even though most of its workers are volunteers.

At Home

In Haifa four clubs and hostels are run by the committee, where soldiers can come and feel at home, or like men at leisure, at prices that allow him to make full use of their facilities, instead of shyly sitting in corner seats they can't afford in expensive cafes. In Rehov Balfour, at the very centre of Hadar, 1,000 soldiers make daily use of the club, the rest room, the library, the low priced restaurant and the Shekem. For a few "grush-im", the soldier can invite his girl friend for coffee and cake. In the library, which charges a nominal fee at the insistence of the soldiers themselves, who light shy of gifts, 10,000 books are lent out by a team of volunteers.

In the Bet Hen, further downtown, near the central bus station, 60 beds are always made for the soldier girl on leave, and an enlargement is planned. A garden with a canteen is laid out at the back of the hostel, and there are facilities for the girls to wash up when reaching town, after dusty journeys from distant camps. A dining room serves meals, cheap only in price. Not far away in Khoury Street, soldiers are accommodated in a 35 bed hotel run by the committee.

The Prime Minister has described the Army as a great education for its soldiers, especially the newcomers among them, and the committee takes up the thread where the Army leaves off, when the soldier goes on leave. Its volunteers are disappointed at the public's lack of interest in the welfare of the soldiers, which flagged as soon as the guns were silent. There are now few invitations for the new immigrant soldier on leave. Even Gespin today's canteen lady the volunteers believe that each table should make room for a soldier on leave upon the traditional holidays gone round: such invitations should become as obvious as the glass of wine for the prophet Elijah which every house still serves.

When arranging shows and performances for soldiers, the committee has also come up against a lack of consideration for the country's defenders. Local artists have not yet come round to giving free performances for khaki audiences, and each time they appear, IL.30 has to be paid. Even at this price they prefer an engagement in Tel Aviv, which is more convenient. When the artists themselves don uniform during reserve service in the special entertainments unit, their performance is usually so half-hearted that the committee prefers paying for their services. It does not want to throw a second rate show to the soldiers, whom they believe to be fully entitled to the first class article. Foreign artists, when visiting here, are unable to give the free performances to soldier audiences, which are usual in every country, as their contract binds them to the local impresario, who extracts all kinds of conditions before his man can appear.

Faced by the facts of the public's cooling off to its soldiers, in the long Israel "cold war" which started with the armistices, the committee has decided on the unprecedented step of appealing to the public for help. It needs funds, and it needs volunteers and it demands understanding. The appeal will take the form of an annual contribution to be guaranteed to the committee. The committee will fight shy of the collection box or flag days, or hat in hand, that will make the soldier feel like the beneficiary of the better off relative in mufti, instead of the proud wearer of the nation's uniform, entitled to the nation's understanding and support. The committee hopes that its appeal will not go unanswered.

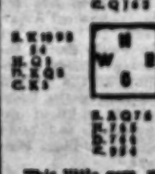
Shortie Time

Originals to The POST by Yigal Gershuni

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

A RARE CASE OF BRILLIANCY



This little gem, which we reproduce from the Bridge World, was played by Cecil Head in a New England Team-of-Four Championship. The bidding was —

West	North	East	South
1S	Db	—	1NT
—	2NT	—	3NT
—	—	—	

After the jack of spades held the opening trick, it seemed that with luck declarer might win about seven tricks. The principal problem, of course, was the fact that most of the leading was going to have to be done from dummy, and it is pretty tough to figure out what the very first of those leads might be.

Head, sitting South, led the two of clubs. This was the swindle; East could have wrecked the hand then and there if he had put in the ten of clubs — but how could he tell? At any rate he didn't, and South's nine forced West's king. West got out by leading another club, and dummy's jack went to East's ace. East sent back the jack of hearts, and West got out of the way by topping it with the queen.

Dummy won and cashed the good club and the second high heart; then led the jack of diamonds. Stripped of exit cards, the best West could do was fail-card by winning with the king and returning the eight; North's ten held, the ace and deuce were cashed to bring the total up to seven tricks, and now a spade lead, with South playing the seven, forced West in for one more give-away lead. It meant game, match and tournament, for Head's team won by only 200 points.

Readers' Letter

GOOD SERVICE

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — The Central Committee of the Medical Association of Israel, and the Congress Executive wish to express their gratitude to Pelterurs Ltd. for the personal and efficient service rendered to the participants of the Second World Congress of Jewish Physicians (August 10—21). This refers to individual arrangements for guests as well as excursions in the country.

Yours, etc.,
DR. S. AVIGDORI,
Chairman,
Medical Association of Israel
Jerusalem, Sept. 5.

A Few Good Fish Stories

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

THE meat ration may have been its usual dwarfed-self of late, but what a time, a wonderful time, we are having with fish right now. "Why, I served four kinds of fish at a dinner party the other night!" said a friend to me proudly. She didn't mean four ways of the same kind of fish either, but four different varieties — the wonderful Norwegian haddock fillet, the whole frozen codfish, the exciting giant sole and the treat of perch!

There are ever-so-many good ways to use such beautiful fish: broiling, pan frying, deep-frying, baking, steaming, poaching, boiling, stuffed, pickled, filled, planked, in fish balls, fish cakes, sweet and sour, with heavenly sauces, chunks in salad, potted, en-oiled, jellied, in pie, as a loaf — hot or cold — Want some more ideas?

Broiled Fish with Olive Sauce

Use any of the four fishes now available for this recipe.

1 kilo sliced fish, salt and pepper, 4 cup pitted capers, 1 red pimento, chopped fine, 1 onion, minced, 1 tbsp. vinegar, 10 large green olives, chopped.

Wipe fish with damp cloth and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Place on greased broiler rack. Mix remaining ingredients together and spread on fish. Broil under medium heat until fish flakes easily with a fork, 8 to 12 minutes for thick fillets, 5 to 6 minutes on each side for steaks of fish. Brush fish with drippings once during cooking. Serve hot at once.

Deep Fried Fish with Lebenia Sauce

1 kilo fish, salt and pepper, 1 cup sifted flour, 1 egg (or powder) beaten slightly, 1 cup milk, 1 tbsp. melted margarine, fat for frying, 1 cup strained lebenia, 1 tbsp. minced parsley, 1 tbsp. minced onion, juice of 1 lemon, dash of cayenne (or hot pepper) and 2 cups mayonnaise.

Wipe fish with damp cloth. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Combine flour, egg, milk and 1 tbsp. margarine, add ½ tsp. salt and beat until smooth. Dip fish in batter and fry in hot deep fat. (you can use the fat over again, so be generous with it, but be sure it is very hot)—so hot that it is still) until golden brown. Meanwhile combine lebenia, the 2 tbsps. margarine (melted), ½ tsp. salt and remaining ingredients. Heat slightly and serve over hot fish.

Fish Casserole

Use any available fish, but remove the fillets from the bone.

1 kilo fish fillets, 1 cup milk, scalded 1 or 2 egg yolks, well beaten (or egg powder), 1½ tsps. salt, 1 tsp. pepper, 2 tbsps. sherry, 1 tbsp. parsley, fine, 1 red and 1 green pepper cut into rings or squares.

Steam fish on a rack over hot water for just a few minutes. When done lift fillets to a shallow casserole. Add milk to egg yolks, stirring constantly. Add salt, pepper and sherry, and pour over fish. Cook gambas and/or mushrooms in margarine. Arrange on top of fish. (A little cauliflower is also nice in place of gambas or mushrooms). Broil under low heat until golden brown and bubbly and serve at once.

Italian Style Fish

1 kilo fish, 3 tbsps. minced parsley, 1 clove garlic, minced, 3 c.sps. oil, 1 cup hot tomato juice, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, a sprig of mint.

Wipe fish. Cut in serving pieces. Cook parsley and garlic in hot oil for 3 minutes. Add water to the pan and bring to a boil. Add fish and seasonings. Cover, bring again to boil and cook 5 to 10 minutes, until fish flakes easily with a fork. Serve at once with the liquid.

Curried Fish Dinner

1 kilo fish, 1 tbs. vinegar and pepper, 1 cup finely sliced onions, 1 tbsp. margarine, 1 tsp. salt, flour of pepper, 1 tsp. curry powder, 1 cup milk, 1 cup celery or kohlrabi or cauliflower, cut fine.

Place fish in buttered baking dish; sprinkle with salt and pepper. Lightly fry the vegetables in the margarine. Add salt, pepper and curry powder and mix well. Then add milk and heat thoroughly. Pour over fish, cover and bake in moderate oven for half an hour; then remove cover and bake 10 minutes longer.

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CALLING ALL TOURISTS

The Hills of Judaea

By a Special Correspondent

THE stony majesty and power of the Judaean armory is eminently suitable to the memories and associations of olden days, inextricably linked with the country-side. Here, in the Judaean foothills "between Zorah and Eshtaol" is the land of Samson, where, amid the deep caves and sudden unexpected valleys, he slew the lion and "found the new jaw-bone of a an ass and put forth his hand to it and slew a thousand men therewith." And not far from the strong dark hills of Samson's birthplace is the gentle meandering valley of the river Sorek where "he loved a woman . . . whose name was Delilah."

Nearby, in the little valley of Elah almost hidden between towering hills "there went out a champion out of the camp of the Philistines then, Goliath of Gath, whose height was six cubits and a span" — to be slain by David. Indeed, the whole district is permeated with memories of the Philistines and of David, the conqueror of Jerusalem. Their is the site of ancient Kiryat Yearim where the Ark of the Covenant was returned by the Philistines and there, on the summit of these rolling hills, is Jerusalem itself with its many shrines and hallowed places.

KIRYAT ANAVIM Photo by Schwimmer

Kiryat Yearim is in itself one of the most fascinating spots in Israel. Its site is now occupied by the Arab village of Abu Ghosh named after an Arab robber chieftain of the early 19th century who took toll of, and held to ransom, every traveller to Jerusalem. The village sprawls askew a deeply cut passage between the hills and lies athwart the only route linking the capital with the coastal plain. Dominating the rocky defile from atop the highest rise is a giant statue of the Virgin and Child erected by a nearby monastery. In the village stands the oldest church in Israel — a squat, square Byzantine structure continuously used for over 1,800 years, where foundations and mosaics — dating back to the days of ancient Rome are still shown, and where the Crusaders prayed for victory. As if to emphasize the unbroken link between antiquity and modernity, the site of ancient Kiryat Yearim is set amidst forests of the Jewish National Fund, surrounded by some of the most picturesque collective settlements of the country — the two foremost among which, Kiryat Anavim and Ma'ale Hamisha, are renowned summer resorts which run pleasantly comfortable hostels.

The terraced slopes of Judaea now stand in barren grandeur to remind the traveller of the man-made ravage that has despoiled the Holy Land. For, once clad with trees interspersed with vineyards, this zone provided sustenance to many thousands of people and formed the agricultural hinterland of the world's most hallowed city — Jerusalem. But what man undoes he can also mend. All along the road linking Jerusalem with the coastal plain forests have been planted that will soon restore the pleasant verdure of old to the Jerusalem hills. Named for the defenders of the city during the War of Liberation, for President Weizman and for other great figures in the history of modern Israel, these forests are one of the major development activities of the Jewish State — for they will change not only the countryside but also the climate of this arid rocky waste, enabling its extensive cultivation.

The main highway itself is historic. Known as the "Road of Valour" it was built during the days of fierce fighting late in 1948 when Jerusalem was besieged by the Arab armies. Both soldiers and civilians shared in cutting out and paving the roadway between the hills only a few miles away from the actual frontline. Just near Jerusalem is the hill known as Kastel, where the decisive battle for the district took place. A ruined Arab fortress built on ancient Roman foundations marks this site of one of the earliest and greatest victories of the Jewish forces in the War of Liberation. Nearby, members of the brigade that fought here have settled side by side with newcomers from Yemen and Iran. A little further south stands the village of Hartuv, occupied for six months by the Arab Legion and liberated during the great Autumn push of 1948. Most of the destruction has already been cleared away and the site is earmarked for a future city of over 50,000 with factories, residential sectors and a commercial centre. It needs only a little imagination to see the future houses standing in the place of the present huts and tents.

Few areas hold more thrills to the square foot than the Judaean hills. Be it the Vale of Ayalon where the moon stood still at Joshua's bidding, or modern centres like Motza where Theodor Herzl planted a symbolic cypress 50 years ago in the hope that the hills of Jerusalem would again be covered with trees—every part of this wonderful country is a source of deeply felt spiritual experience for the discerning traveller.

New Rest Centre

Travel restrictions and austerity food diets make vacation planning a problem and necessity. It is, therefore, a welcome piece of news to learn of the opening of a new rest centre, especially when it is a spot as pleasant as the one at Kibbutz Naan, near Rehovot.

Named after Bert Katznelson, the Centre was built five years ago by the Hanoar Ha'oved to provide 10-day holidays for members of the working youth organization. During the four summer months, June through September, the health resort is still used only for youth.

But this year the Kibbutz decided to experiment. It was opened last Passover through May and again last Succoth for October and November for private individuals. The trial run proved to be a major success and the Centre will now run this schedule regularly.

The newcomer's success can be attributed to a series of features, headed by the number one requirement today of most Israel holiday-goers: food. Not only is there quantity, quality and variety, but the cook exhibits the rarely found trait of using her imagination in preparing most dishes. Meat, eggs and other dairy products are plentiful.

Another feature is the accomodations. Unlike most such Centres, the one at Naan accepts family groups and will assign the group to a room. But such requests should be made a couple of weeks in advance.

The emphasis at Bet Berl, as it is called, is rest. But guests have a swimming pool and an attractive recreation hall at their disposal together with nightly dancing to radio and gramophone, a well-stocked library, all the daily newspapers and weeklies. There is a weekly movie, and trips are made to nearby archaeological sites, the large sprinkler system factory at Naan and to other surrounding settlements.

But perhaps the pleasantest of features is the very cordial relations existing between the Kibbutz members assigned to the Centre and the guests. Pnina, Miriam, Leah and Sarah are gifted with the energy and patience required to handle vacationing Israelis.

ROBERT GARY

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STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE CHOICE BEFORE SOUTH AFRICA. By Sol Sachs. Dennis Dobson, London. 256 pp. 15/-.

Readers might be a little chary of approaching a book on South Africa, fearful of reading another recital of wrongs before which they stand helplessly. Fortunately only a small part of Mr. Sol Sachs' work is devoted to exposing evil and injustice, though where he does so his exposure is so meticulously documented and relentlessly pursued as to be unanswerable, leaving a clear picture of aggression against the decencies of life, committed by a group of politicians and clerics whose ideological and operational links with Nazism have hardly been weakened by the latter's defeat.

The greater part of the book is devoted to an analysis of the causes of the injustice, of the attitudes of the various groups which make up the population, and of the economic background to the South African tragedy. The work ends by proposing policies designed to show a way out of the present deadlock, and to divert the energies now spent on political and racial strife towards constructive aims in economic and social life.

Basic Problems

Mr. Sachs begins rightly by attacking the main ideological basis of the apologists — South Africa's "uniqueness." "Our Uniqueness has become a form of escapism; the claim to uniqueness may reveal only an incapacity to examine national problems in a correct perspective . . ." he writes, and shows how the problems facing South Africa may differ from those afflicting other countries in number and degree, but not in kind.

The economic basis for South Africa's difficulties receives extensive presentation. The reactionary policy of the Chamber of Mines, which is prepared to use any means, from force and bribery to the deliberate impoverishment of the native reserves, to maintain its supplies of cheap labour, is analysed and documented. Mr. Sachs makes a convincing case for a complete re-orientation of the country's economy. He shows how excessive reliance on gold and diamond mining, with their rapidly failing geological reserves, dependence on cheap semi-slave labour for agriculture, whose level of productivity compares extremely unfavourably with that of most world producers and whose land is becoming seriously eroded, and a policy of restricting the native's educational and economic opportunities, can only deepen South Africa's crisis, decreasing the all too low national income in whose share-out so much bitterness is generated. He proposes in its place a policy of industrialization based on the country's ample raw materials, which include coal, iron and water power, mechanization and modernization of agriculture, help to native agriculture, encouragement of economic branches suitable to the natives — including small-scale industries — and, to meet the country's long term needs, a programme of education and technical training for the Africans, whose inherent abilities have shown themselves to be first-rate wherever the opportunities have been given them.

Conflicting Policies

Whether or not this reorientation will be made, remains an open question. Though the book was written in 1951, before its author was 'designated' a communist and subjected to intensified persecution, coming events had already cast heavy shadows; the present attacks on him differ in degree rather than in kind from earlier ones. Mr. Sachs considers that Malan's victory was due more to the weakness and divided state of democratic forces, than to the power of reaction. He shows how the United Party too often attempted to appease the 'Nationalists,' instead of producing alternative policies which would present some perspectives to democratically minded people, and win support from the masses of Afrikaner and English workers who were deeply worried about their economic prospects, and either accepted Malan's anti-nativism *faute de mieux*, as a primitive support for their own standard of living, or remained outside the political struggle altogether.

That the situation is by no means hopeless can be seen from Mr. Sachs' own successes in organizing the Garment Workers Union from racially and culturally heterogeneous workers, and from the fact that even at the last elections the anti-Malan forces won a majority of votes.

How the political appeal against inflamed prejudice can be organized, is a different matter; considerations of long-range economic interest rarely carry the weight they deserve. Here Mr. Sachs' work is less satisfying. True, it is imbued with sympathy towards all South Africans, (apart from the nationalist leaders) and avoids the prejudice that South African life generates in liberals as well as conservatives, but his professional tendency to emphasize economic factors has led him to give little attention to forces which help to mould the political struggle.

The psychological picture is determined, for example, by far more than bitterness over the Boer War and fear of native economic competition, the two factors Mr. Sachs indicates. On the one hand there is the character structure of the Afrikaner middle classes to be considered—their inferiority complex *vis à vis* the English and the world at large, the exaggerated aggressiveness founded on a personal insecurity which is far more than economic, and is linked with the authoritarian Boer family structure, with its exaggerated conservatism in a changing world. A study of nationalist and Afrikaner party politics since the first world war shows an almost Middle Eastern pattern; groups form, coalesce and divide, based on personal more than political rivalries; group of feuds often absorbed a major part of their energies during this period; the pathological bitterness they displayed in these quarrels makes their attitude towards non-whites and Englishmen more understandable.

Changing Scene

Still, the political picture has changed in more ways than one since the book was written; Sailor Malan's torchlight commandos, led by Afrikaners, have emerged, even the United Party is showing fight, and there is at least hope for some kind of unity against the present regime.

Any comment on the book would be incomplete without a mention of the damning criticism it makes of the ultra-conservative Dutch Reformed Church, which appears to be motivated by a hatred of anything new, preaching violent racialism against Negroes and Jews, and intervening in politics on the side of reaction.

The work is noteworthy in that on a question where so much emotional involvement has been generated, the writer achieves a high degree of detachment and objectivity. Far better than any autobiography, too, his book gives us a picture of a courageous clear-thinking and constructive social reformer, free from pessimism or defeatism even at times of great difficulty and danger to himself.

I. ASCHHEIM: LITHOGRAPH
From the current Jerusalem Artists' Exhibition at the Artists' House.

WHITE HOUSE CANDIDATE

ADLAI STEVENSON OF ILLINOIS. A Portrait by Noel F. Busch. W. H. Allen. London. 15s.

By CLIFTON M. UTLEY

WHEN Governor Stevenson was asked, following his nomination, what he regarded as the major obstacle to his election as President of the United States, he replied that he supposed it was the fact that he was so much less well known than his opponent.

Noel Busch's "Portrait" (the word is apparently intended to indicate that the book is something more than a profile and considerably less than a full-dress biography) was gotten out in a hurry to satisfy the natural hunger of Americans for information about the man who may be their next President.

A book produced under such circumstances, and with a campaign deadline in mind, obviously has many shortcomings. I suspect Mr. Busch would be the first to agree that the reader who wants to try to understand the Illinois Governor will learn a lot more from the 118 pages Mr. Busch devotes to selections from Stevenson's speeches, articles and State Papers than from anything contained in the author's slight and tentative sketch of the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Busch has selected from Stevenson's published works with great skill, and in each case has included an understanding and much needed introductory note putting the particular selection in its proper political context so that what follows becomes readily understandable to the reader not familiar with Illinois, or American politics. I suspect the foreign reader will be somewhat surprised and pleased at the mature and coherent political philosophy that emerges from Stevenson's own words as excerpted by Mr. Busch.

A Brilliant Mind

Stevenson's excellent Northwestern University foreign policy address and his brilliant acceptance speech after receiving the Democratic nomination for President will commend themselves to all British readers. There will be a temptation to pass over some of Stevenson's veto messages on the grounds that these deal with matters of Illinois politics, with which the reader outside America cannot be expected to be familiar. It would be a mistake to yield to this temptation, for out of these veto messages emerges much of Governor Stevenson's philosophy of government, which will be of great moment if he is elected President.

In his slight portrait of Stevenson, Mr. Busch has deliberately chosen to avoid any effort to interpret or appraise the Democratic candidate, arguing that interpretation seemed unnecessary because Stevenson speaks explicitly. This may be true, but the lack of any effort to interpret or appraise in the biographical portion of the book inevitably renders that section somewhat flat and of less than maximum interest.

The essential facts of Stevenson's career are on the whole correctly given, in so far as the facts are now a matter of public record. It must be recognized that Governor Stevenson presents a much more difficult task to his biographer than General Eisenhower, his opponent. For the record of General Eisenhower is voluminous and the published material ample, whereas in the case of Stevenson it had never occurred to anyone that the Illinois Governor was worth writing about until he began to be considered as a possible Presidential candidate.

Mature Internationalism

One impression the reader will get from a reading of Mr. Busch's portrait, and particularly from the extensive passages from Stevenson's own works, is a sense of puzzlement that a State as notoriously isolationist as Illinois, which has long accepted the journalistic leadership of Colonel Robert McCormick's arch-isolationist "Chicago Tribune," could have produced for one of the major parties a candidate who is not only a convinced internationalist, but whose internationalism has a maturity and depth too seldom found in American political leaders.

I must confess that this is a source of wonder to those who, like the present writer, live in Illinois. But it is also a source of gratification, for it suggests that the cynic's view that Gresham's Law has its parallel in politics need not necessarily be the case. Indeed, to an American, the most encouraging aspect of the present campaign is the fact that out of an admittedly imperfect convention system, each party produced its best available personality as its candidate for President. *(OPNS Copyright)*

United Nations' Captain

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS. By Stephen M. Schwebel. Cambridge, London. 209 p.m. 21/6.

Books on the United Nations are few, and far between, and interesting books on the subject almost non-existent. It is therefore with great pleasure that one welcomes "The Secretary-General of the United Nations: His Political Powers and Practice" as a well-written and remarkably readable addition to a so far very select company.

The fact that the Secretary-General is in many ways the keystone of the organization means that a larger field of enquiry is covered than the book's title might suggest. The author, Mr. Schwebel, considers amongst other matters the powers of the U.N.'s chief officer in comparison with those of his League predecessors, his relations with the General Assembly, the Security Council and the non-political organs of the U.N.; his relations with member governments; and his place in world public opinion. He also deals in a separate chapter with the personality and situation of Mr. Trygve Lie himself. This is, perhaps understandably though none the less regrettably, one of the less satisfactory sections of the book. It is true that the first Secretary-General's record will be more easily assessed after his term of office has been completed, but the author, apart from expressing his regard for Mr. Lie as an individual remains almost entirely non-committal about his public achievements to date.

So far as the problems of his office are concerned, Mr. Lie himself has probably expressed them more simply and effectively than anyone.

"I have to use my rights in a very discreet way. If I want to do good, I could blow up this Organization very soon. If I wanted to be a world leader... The Secretary-General isn't that world leader. He has no government, no press of his own to appeal to... What weapons has he? Only his own intelligence, tact and tactics... He must be ready to compromise, and at the same time he must never lose sight of the Charter's ideals."

Nevertheless, after two comparatively cautious years, Mr. Lie began to take a certain political initiative, notably in advancing his ten point programme for peace and in putting forward suggestions for resolving the deadlock over admitting Communist China to the United Nations.

The Charter itself specifies no length to the Secretary-General's term of office, but five years was proposed by the Preparatory Commission and accepted by the Assembly. When in 1950 the thorny question of a possible successor to Mr. Lie arose it was shelved be asking him to serve for a second term which he himself requested should not exceed three years. It does not seem very likely that he would be prepared for a second extension though it is difficult to see how agreement between East and West on another candidate will be achieved any more readily in 1953, and this is of course a matter on which the Great Powers' veto may be applied.

Mr. Schwebel's study should help the student of contemporary affairs to place the question in its proper perspective when it next arises, though he makes no attempt to suggest a possible solution.

ANDREW BOYD

From Convict to Citizen

PRISONERS ARE PEOPLE. By Kenyon J. Scudder. Doubleday, New York. 282 pp.

"Prisoners are People" is the story of a "minimum security institution" at Chino, California, as told by its warden who was largely responsible for its establishment. As the title might imply, though the subject matter would not, this book is light reading.

The author, speaking in the first person, sets the tone of the book by describing everything involved in the saga of his "institution" (the word "prison" is psychologically taboo)—from his fights with ex-Governor Olson of California to the problems of sex, benzedrine and liquor — in terms that would be acceptable in any high school class room. Though his sincerity and intelligence are not open to question, neither, to judge from this book, is his naivety.

Californian Experiment

His story is an interesting one, of course. Beginning with a description of prison conditions in California in 1939, when he was asked to act as a consultant in planning a new prison at Chino, he recalls the many difficulties which beset the handful of progressive-minded men who were determined that this institution should not abide by the stern traditional precepts of prison construction and administration which, they firmly believed, turned out worse men than they had taken in. Hardened criminals were one thing, but many first offenders who, largely through lack of education, had turned to crime in desperation or weakness could, they believed, be treated like human beings, given responsibility and taught useful trades —and returned to the world better men than they had left it.

The degree of responsibility to be given to the prisoners was one of the toughest bones of contention, as the liberal planners were convinced that the traditional method of depriving prisoners of all responsibility rendered them virtually incapable of ever rehabilitating themselves in civilised life. The Chino planners were determined that their institution would be without armed guards, without gun towers; hence the entire responsibility for the prisoners' remaining there would be placed upon the prisoners themselves. This policy was a hard one for politicians and many penal authorities to swallow, but the fight was finally won, and minimum security Chino, with Mr. Scudder as warden, received its first "guests" from San Quentin in July 1940.

From then on, the implementation of theory in practice brought with it many new problems. There were some escapes, of course, and some rebelliousness; the war created a difficult situation when most of the hand-picked, carefully-trained guards went into the service—and there were problems with sex, benzedrine and liquor. All these are described without apology, but the overwhelming bulk of the evidence offered constitutes a virtually air-tight case for the "minimum security institution."

But when the story has been told, one is still bemused by the author's manner of narration. Though he tells his tale with all modesty as regards his own part in it, he emerges as an idealist with the courage of his convictions. Still there is about him an ingenuousness in a larger sphere which he shares with many of his fellow-countrymen —be they penologists, scientists or statesmen—and which, viewed by the less ingenuous outsider, is at best bewildering.

B. B. A.

LITERARY PORTRAITS

ANSHEI SEFER (Men of Letters). By Shmuel Feigin. Ohel. New York. 483 pp.

Twenty five scholars and writers are represented in this collection of monographs and shorter articles written between the years 1926-1947 and published originally in various Hebrew and Yiddish periodicals, such as "Hitzaron", "Hadoar", Ha'Olam", etc. Biblical studies, archaeology, Assyriology, linguistics, history, philosophy, poetry, bibliography, public leadership, — these are some and not all of the fields in which these men of letters made their life-contributions. Three of the score are not Jewish: the reknowned Assyriologist, Heinrich Zimmern, John Merlin Powis Smith, the great American Biblical scholar and editor of the "American Translation" of the Bible, and finally, the brilliant archaeloist known so well to us in this country, William Foxwell Albright.

Dr. Feigin's manner of exposition is so simplified in language and content that he sacrifices deeper analysis for popularization. Thus he lists the virtues of his subjects, as if it were possible to enumerate personality. It makes easy reading but drifts to sweet idealizations. Yet to his credit, we must attest that he attempted to make his work a book of real scholarship. Considering that he holds no complex scientific theses, the notes and indices (one-fifth of the text) reflect the thoroughness of his labour, while the personal knowledge of his subjects creates an atmosphere of familiarity.

Occasionally there is some carefully worded criticism, as of the prolixity of Prof. Klausner's writing, "he turns everything he learns into a book", the hyper-originality of some of Prof. Tur-Sinai's theories, or the Zionist aloofness of Dr. Cyrus Adler. He is at his best when he writes of men who like himself made Eretz-Israel a station on their way to America at some period in their life, — Prof. Nissan Turov, Yisrael Eitan, Avraham Solodar and others, and challenging indeed is the remark: "So this is the punishment of those who live in the Diaspora: a great loneliness in their lifetime and a miserable end."

The volume is a worthy contribution to the field of popular bibliography and it should be used not only for information about the lives of the scholars and writers under consideration, but especially as a concise introduction and description of their writings.

DOV YARDI

SPAIN AND THE HOLY PLACES

The Spanish Association of Friends of the Holy Land is preparing a great exhibition to be held in Madrid, the Spanish Cultural Index announces in its August issue.

It will show documents, photographs and archaeological objects, and an exact reproduction of the *aedicula* of the Holy Sepulchre. The Head of the State is President of the Honorary Trust of the Exhibition.

The Association was formed in April 1952 and its objects are:

"(1) To defend Catholic interests in Palestine, in conformity with the orders and rules of the Church; (2) To arouse, encourage and publicize in Spain the ideas of responsibility and devotion incumbent on all Catholics in regard to the Holy Places of our Redemption; (3) To recall and revive in the hearts of all Spaniards, the glorious history of Spain in the Holy Land, in order to preserve and emulate that legacy from our forefathers; (4) To work, according to the policy of the Holy Father, for the restoration of a Statute of Rights which shall guarantee the guardianship and integrity of the Holy Places, worship there, free access to them, and protection of their religious establishments; (5) Periodically to promote pilgrimages to the Holy Land; (6) To maintain relations with similar bodies in other countries for the better achievement of the above objects."

Early Jewish Settlers In America

Documents throwing additional light on the history of the first Jews in the American colonies have been discovered by a West Indies expedition sponsored by the Hebrew Union College — Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati.

The documents include a power of attorney for Mordecai Gomes, issued by his brother Jacob Gomes in 1718; found in the Court House at Barbados, it deals with affairs of the Gomes family which was in business in New York City from 1700 to about 1720.

Many of the Jews who came to the American colonies from Brazil by way of the West Indies returned to the West Indies after spending several years in what is now the United States. They were expelled from Brazil in 1654, and some of them went to Barbados, Jamaica, and Curacao, as well as to New Amsterdam which later became New York.

The documents and other material discovered will be of interest in connection with the celebration in 1954 of the 300th anniversary of the arrival of these Jews in America.

The expedition also found in Barbados the tombstone of the first rabbi who officiated in the United States, Rabbi Haim Isaac Carigal, who is believed to have come to Newport, Rhode Island, in 1773 as a wandering scholar. *(INA)*

Starring Tomorrow, Oct. 18 at "TAMAR" Cinema, Tel Aviv.

Chess

Problem No. 700
by RIVLIN, Nahlat-Yehuda

White to play and mate in two moves.

Note: The above problem was actually intended for Rosh Hashana, but we trust that solvers will enjoy it despite its late publication. Careful examination discloses that the problem has a special feature. We leave it to our solvers to find out the mystery.

SOLUTION TO NO. 699:
1.Rb-d6, K-c5; 2.Rc4, K-b5; 3.R-b4 ch., K-c5; 4.R-b5 mate. Or
1.Rc-d5, K-c5; 2.Kc-c6, K-b5; 3.Rb4, Kc5; 4.R-b5 mate.

SOLUTION TO END-GAME NO. 1: 1.Kf-f6, g7-g5; 2.gh5(Q)+-, gh5(Q); 3.Q-f4 (g5)+-, Q-h5; 4.Qf-f4 mate.

HADORY BEATS BESSEVSKY

Budrevsky: White. Najdorf: Black.
1.Kf2-f4, g6-g5; 2.f3-f4, g7-g5; 3.g3-g4, f5-f4; 4.Kf4-e3, Kg7-f6; 5.Ke3-d4, Kf6-e6; 6.Kd4-c5, Ke6-d7; 7.Kc5-b6, Kd7-c8; 8.Kb6-a7, c8-d7; 9.Ka7-b8, d7-c8; 10.Kb8-a7, c8-d7; 11.Ka7-b7, d7-c8; 12.b3-b4, c8-d7; 13.b4-b5, d7-c8; 14.b5-a6, c8-d7; 15.a6-a7, d7-c8; 16.Kb7-b6, c8-d7; 17.b5-b6, d7-c8; 18.g4-h5, g5-h5; 19.e4-f5, h5-g6; 20.f5-f6+, g7-f6; 21.e5-e6, f6-e6; 22.h4-g5, h7-h5; 23.g5-g6, h5-h4; 24.h3-h4, g7-g6; 25.Kb6-c7, d8-c8; 26.a7-a8(Q)+, Kc8-c7; 27.c3-c4, g6-g5; 28.c4-c5, g5-h4; 29.Ka8-b8, e6-e5; 30.c5-c6, d5-c6; 31.b6-b7, c6-c5; 32.b7-b8(Q)+, Kc7-c6; 33.Qb8-a8+, Kc6-b5; 34.Qa8-b8+, Kb5-a4; 35.Qb8-a8+, Ka4-b3; 36.Qa8-b8+, Kb3-a2; 37.Qb8-a8+, Ka2-b1; 38.Qa8-b8+, Kb1-a1; 39.Qb8-a8+, Ka1-b2; 40.Qa8-b8+, Kb2-c3; 41.Qb8-a8+, Kc3-d2; 42.Qa8-d8+, Kd2-e2; 43.Qd8-e8+, Ke2-f3. White resigns.

AWARD
ISRAELI POST INFORMAL TOURNEY 1951/2

Note: In accordance with the resolution passed by the executive committee of the Israel Chess Society in November 1951, the following informal tourneys are incorporated in the official problem tourneys published in Israeli chess columns.

TWO MOVERS

17 entries with tabulated, of which 3 (Nos. 6, 10 and 15) had to be withdrawn after Q-R and Bookwise (Rabinsky) by composers themselves for the same reason. Judge: Dr. Hermann Weil, Bern, Switzerland.

First Prize: J. P. 693 by O. Blumbach, Tel Aviv. Two excellent thematic set-openings, and two considered and difficult ones set on and disappointing.

OCTOBER 17, 1952

and the good key gives a fight. A problem in the grand manner.

Second Prize: J. P. 673 by H. L. Mazzoni, Buenos-Aires. Attractive theme of one piece (Pribumic-sized 32nd tourney) with the White Rook after moves of the two black pieces, and Mari theme after Rook captures. In excellent setting.

Third Prize: J. P. 644 by V. Schneider, Budapest. Reciprocal mates in set and play; interference before, and Mari theme after key, enhanced by a close by Bb2.

First Hon. Men.: J. P. 670 by J. Zaldo, Geneva. Change of pursuit (Rukhin theme) direct checks before, and Mari theme after the key, which is rather strong.

Second Hon. Men.: Bamahane 60 by H. Hermanson, Umbya. Reciprocal changed correcting, in nice open setting, focal play and good key.

Third Hon. Men.: A. H. 456 by V. Schneider, Budapest. Another fine Rukhin, one of the present favourites, with good strategy and by-play, but the key is poor.

Commendations, without ranking: A. H. 447 (Smerchi). Triple accidences. Right key and change mate. Bamahane 215 (Lachtin). A pair of Theme 'A' defense couplets. (P. 661 (Pavia). Unusual 6 fights in economical setting.

Some other good problems which failed to score in a qualitative very good tourney, are A. H. 446 (Hermanson), J. P. 654 (Mansfield and J. P. 662 (Rasmussen).

THREE MOVERS

16 entries were mostly below average, but the top problems were of good quality.

First Prize: J. P. 653 by J. Goldsmith, Rahan-Le-Zion. A pair of interesting dual avoidance couplets, with quiet announcement in each case a white piece is released from guarding the King, once in favor of Queen, in the other case by interference. The long threat is an achievement in such a combination, and makes one overlook the capture key.

Second Prize: J. P. 680 by P. Shimoni, Haifa. Elaborate Dresden block play crowned by the G-S battery, especially the block Rook interference is worthy of note, as well as the wealth of constructive secondary play.

Third Prize: J. P. 672 by J. Goldsmith, Rahan. Three sacrificial decoys work in succession at striking focal points, the key some previous problems of this type this would have been ranked higher.

First Hon. Men.: A. H. 442 by L. Herzog, Ma'barot. The good quiet opening interference, a quiet long threat, and a nice open setting.

Second Hon. Men.: J. P. 645 by P. Hannemann. A study in subtle-mating point, not new, but logical, and a long theme.

Commendations, without ranking: A. H. 447 (Bel Fenyes). Odd long-range effects theory. J. P. 688 (Klemenic). Symmetrical maneuvering effects. L. 1. 682 (Pilarz). Key gives third highest, every 2 or more moves.

A. Rabinski of St. Ia. Hamburg, New York, September 1952.

We thank our American friends for their excellent award. A special greeting is hereby extended to Mr. Joseph Goldsmith for his excellent achievement in the first number.

The award will remain open for a period of three months from the date of publication in the Jerusalem Post.

The judges for the TWO-MR tourney will be announced shortly.

Stamp of the Week

The Marquis de la Fayette was 19, wealthy and a captain of dragoons when the American colonies rebelled against Britain. He decided to fight for America and fitted out a ship, but the British ambassador intervened and the King ordered him not to leave France. He escaped, however, joined his ship in Spain, reached America, and the rebels made him a major general.

After the victory, he went back to France where he helped to persuade Louis XVI to adopt the tricolor flag we know today. Later he returned to his beloved America where he was acclaimed a liberator and given £50,000 and a township of land. He named his son, George Washington.

America remembers him today by this fine postage stamp which shows his ship, his landing and one of the guns he commanded.

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Life and Letters

Gaster Library

Messrs. Bamberger and Wahrmann, the well-known Jerusalem antiquarians, have just completed negotiations for the purchase of the library of the late Dr. Moses Gaster, one time "Hahan" (Chief Rabbi) of the Sephardi Community of London, and a noted scholar.

One of the most famous private libraries of Judaica, it contains many rare prints and specialised collections, including of Samaritan literature. It is to be regretted that, owing to the foreign currency position, a considerable part of the library will have to be re-exported.

Israel and the Arab World

In a series of lectures delivered earlier this year at Columbia University, Professor S. D. Goitein of the Hebrew University dealt with the 3,000 year record of relations between Jews and Arabs. The full text of these lectures will be serialized over the next three months in Jon Kimche's "Jewish Observer and Middle East Review."

Death of a Novelist

Alfred Neumann, who died last week in Lugano, aged 56, was one of Germany's most successful novelists.

Of Jewish descent, Neumann was educated in Berlin and Munich. He started his literary career with volumes of poetry which were followed by a series of novels, including "The Patriot," "King Hahn" (the subject of which was the family of the Jewish Nobel Prize winner of that name), and "The Devil." The last named novel won the Klein prize for 1926 and was translated into 13 languages. "The Patriot" appeared later in play form, was produced in more than 100 theatres on both sides of the Atlantic, and was twice filmed.

Banned by the Nazis, Neumann lived in Italy until 1938, then in France, and since 1940 in America.

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